

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XVII.—No. 619.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received July 8.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 3	May 15	May 23*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Mar. 26	" 17	" 19*
Hakodadi			" 18
Nagasaki			" 19
CHINA—Peking			" 18
Tien-tsin			" 19
Chaefoo			" 15
New-chwang			" 7
Hankow	" 19	" 7	" 19
Kiu-kiang			" 15
Chin-kiang			" 12
Shanghai	April 9	" 21	" 23
Ningpo			" 18
Foochow			" 33
Formosa			" 19
Amoy			" 24
Swatow			" 25
Hong Kong	" 16	" 23	" 29
Canton			" 27
Macao			" 28
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 9	" 15	" 25
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	" 23	" 27	June 2
SIAM—Bangkok			May 26
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 25
Sarawak			" 29
JAVA—Batavia	" 30	" 31	June 3
Samaring			May 27
Sourabaya			June 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	May 7	June 5	" 5
Penang	April 30	May 27	May 31
CEYLON—			
Galle	May 21	June 14	June 15
Colombo	" 14	" 5	" 13

* By Pacific mail via San Francisco, received June 29.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, bringing the above advices from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Marseilles, on the 8th inst., being four days early. The next inward (P. & O.) mail, with advices, Yokohama 26th, Shanghai, 28th May, Hong Kong 5th, Singapore 13th June, is due, via Brindisi, on Monday next, the 19th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, arrived July 6.—From Yokohama: M. Duplaquet. From Shanghai: Messrs. Jno. Dent, Gale, Dudgeon, Warwick, Graham, Townsend, Lunan, Craven, Stafford, Holen. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Murray, Derrick, Petel, Philip, Ferhmann, Burgalat, Olivier. From Saigon: Messrs. Compain, Monot, Aymonier, Michel, Oll. From Batavia: The Prince and Princess Radhen-Saleh. From Singapore: Messrs. Robertson, Fye, Simpson, Clarke, De Rojas, Wiselina, Martin, Andina, De Bellecourt, Yung, Nicuwerker. Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. Combet. From Galle: Messrs. R. Bell, J. Fraser, E. Fraser.

Per steamer *Acator* (Holt's line), arrived July 9.—From Hong Kong to Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wingate, Mrs. Green. Singapore to London: Mr. G. W. Brown, Mr. McIntyre.

Per steamer *Descaillon* (Holt's line), expected to arrive July 12.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Goodwin and three children. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Piersdorff, Mr. Alfred Palmquist.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Venice, July 9.—To Penang: Mr. Jargensen. Per P. and O. steamer *Khiva*, from Southampton, July 15.—To Yokohama: Mr. S. Mori, Mr. K. Kurobe, Mr. G. Yamada, Mr. S. Matenda, Mr. H. Moudera. To Hong Kong: Navigating Lieut. J. Dixon. To Singapore: Major O. H. A. Nicolls and lady. Per P. and O. steamer *China*, from Brindisi, July 26.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. H. Tapp.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, July 29.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children. To Shanghai: Mr. F. J. Marshall.

Per French steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, July 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Chapal. To Galle: Mr. Hassenaer.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, August 1.—To Batavia: Mr. Van B. Vanders. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. van der Erb.
Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Aug. 15.—To Galle: Mr. Thackwell.
Per French steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Aug. 29.—To Saigon: Mr. Andrew Spooner.
Per French steamer *Ara*, from Marseilles, Sept. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. C. Farnham.
Per French steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Oct. 10.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Goldie.
Per steamer *Dioned* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, July 6.—To Singapore: Mr. Harveys, Mr. Murray.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Our advices from the Japan Ports by the present mail are of no later dates than those received by Pacific mail on the 29th ult., and published in our last issue.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd May; the French mail from London, April 9, was received on the 21st May. The following summary of news is from the *North China Herald*—

The annual meeting of ratepayers was held on the 18th May. Eighty persons, representing 237 votes, were present. Discussion was held upon a variety of subjects. Resolutions were passed in favour of the Municipal Waterworks, of lending Municipal money to build a new general hospital, of excluding proxies of resident ratepayers, and of making the Municipal year end with December instead of in March, and various other matters. A resolution announced by Sir Edmund Hornby, but withdrawn, has been a subject of much private discussion. It is felt that a great deal of work falls upon a Chairman of the Council who gives earnest attention to Municipal work; and we can see no good reason why the community should not give a special acknowledgment of those services. A proposal to give a permanent salary would be certainly unpopular. But the alternative of a special vote on expiry of the term of office would probably commend itself to the ratepayers. There is a great deal to be said, and a great deal has been said, upon the subject; but it is likely that some such recognition as that will by-and-by find approval.

At a meeting of the new Municipal Council Mr. Purdon was elected chairman, and Mr. Lemarchand vice-chairman, and the Council resolved itself into the following Committees:—Defence—Messrs. Purdon, Hart and Kidner. Finance—Messrs. Lemarchand, Cowie and Krauss. Watch—Messrs. Kidner, Hart and Heyden. Works—Messrs. Purdon, Mackenzie and Webb.

Our correspondent "Viator" returns to the charge about local taxation. He really seems to be "retained for the defence." He "furnishes anew every rusty old tool" that has been brandished for the last ten years as a reason to let the Mandarins have their way, and declines utterly to notice the counter-arguments which are patent in the Tientsin Treaty. The Chinese Government has a perfect right to tax its own subjects so long as it does not infringe on that Treaty. But, in levying on Foreign imports a tax of 2½ per cent. in addition to the import duty—while those imports are still within the limits of the Port—it does infringe the Treaty. It is not a question of temporary, fortuitous, or permanent residents of Chinese within the limits of the Foreign Settlement, but of the right of the Chinese Government to tax afresh goods which have already paid the only tax they ought to pay within the limits of the Port. It is likely that reasonable men will hold not only the Foreign Settlements but the Native City to be included within those limits; otherwise the words "Port" and "Interior" can have no distinct meaning. It is not a question as between governors and governed, though our impression is that the Chinese people would be very

much obliged to any one who will relieve them from the oppressive taxation of their Mandarins. The point foreigners have to go on is treaty stipulation in regard to imports for which a tariff is laid down in the Treaty. And we repeat that we are convinced the Treaty Consuls would feel themselves justified—on a representation from the Chamber of Commerce—in addressing such a remonstrance to the Taotai as would land him in this dilemma—either he would have to deny the levy of the squeezes—in which case every *lokin runner* found in the Settlement must be a thief; or he would have to prove that the said taxes are legal—which he cannot do.

It is reported at Tientsin that Mr. Hart's recent visit to Li Hung-chang had reference to the method to be pursued in negotiating such further loans as the Government or any of its provincial officers may need to make; the object being to centralise borrowing operations in Mr. Hart's hands, or at least in those of the general Government. It is hinted also that the recent consideration at Peking, of questions in regard to the construction of telegraphs and railroads, and the opening of mines was so far unfavourable that Li may be obliged to suspend his preparations for mining operations in the south-western part of the province of Chihli. For whatever reason, Li appears to be somewhat unhappy just now. The unfavourable attitude of the Central Government may be one reason for this, but perhaps the condition of his mother's health may be a greater reason. Her demise may happen at any time, and it is altogether likely that the great Viceroy will then be obliged to retire for the customary three years of mourning.

"Massacre fans" have appeared in the southern parts of the province; they are said to be of the most objectionable sort. The Consuls have been informed, and they are likely to take prompt action to have them suppressed. The first steps in any attempt to raise an excitement against foreigners ought to be met promptly. Whenever this is done, there is little danger to be apprehended. All or nearly all difficulties result from the efforts of people who conspire to create alarm and to implicate foreigners. Such persons are disconcerted when promptly shown up, and will generally abandon their operations.

Our Chinese contemporary, the *Wei-pao*, announces that its publication will be suspended for a time, in consequence of intended removal of the office to other premises. The Chinese say there is a doubt among the proprietors whether it shall be continued, as it is said not to have been remunerative.

Chinese of the male gender are again compelled to forego the tonsure for a hundred days, only three or four of which have transpired, the weather meanwhile waxing warm. They seem to think they are having too much of a bad thing, and as regards Chinamen who are living in the foreign settlement, there seems to be a determination to disobey the proclamation, and let those mourn for the late Empress who are obliged to, those who are within reach of the Yamen. It is between the thirtieth and fiftieth days that the discomfort of leaving the head unshaved is said to be the greatest.

It will be remembered that the Consuls referred to Peking, severally, as shown in a printed report of one of their meetings, the question of indemnity for the sufferers in the riot of May, 1873. We hear now, incidentally, that no settlement has been arrived at there. It appears that the Ministers look to the French Legation to press the matter, and that the Chinese have not met the latter in a favourable way. The prospect for the sufferers does not seem bright, under these circumstances.

We regret to hear that some apprehension is entertained for the safety of two Shanghai pilots—Messrs. Snowden and MacDonald. We are informed that on the 6th of May, at two p.m., Mr. Hume spoke the pilot-boat *New York*, outside, having Mr. Snowden, pilot, on board; and at four p.m. of same day, a Chinese boat, with Mr. MacDonald on board. At eight p.m. it came on to blow hard from the north-west, and the gale continued to increase until noon of the 7th. No tidings have been since heard of either boat up to this date.

The cathedralisation of Trinity Church has been arranged, and the ceremony will take place on the 23rd May. Our readers will be glad to learn that Bishop Russell intends to confer the office of Dean of the new Cathedral on the Rev. Canon Butcher, and that the Rev. T. McClatchie is to be appointed to a Canonry. Four very handsome brazen gas-standards, the gift of a friend who desires to be anonymous, have been placed in the chancel of the church. They are in strict keeping with the rest of the iron work introduced into the building, and have a very beautiful effect when lighted.

A meeting of the Temperance Society has been held, at which a number of visitors were present. Admiral Ryder occupied the chair. The Secretary's report and Treasurer's accounts were presented. A sensible address was read by Mr. Martin, several songs were sung, Mr. Iburg played a violin solo which was much appreciated, a congratulatory address was read by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, and the meeting wound up with a vote of thanks to Admiral Ryder for presiding.

The *Deucalion* has been the first steamer to get away with new teas. She was loaded down here, from river steamers, and left Woosung at 2.10 A.M. on the 21st May, but had to anchor until daylight outside the Red Buoy, owing to the thick fog prevailing.

Our correspondent reports an insurrection in Manchuria, and the despatch of troops to suppress it. We hear that the trouble is connected with the mines. The Chinese Government are perpetually endeavouring to repress an industry which they had better legalise. It is said that the mandarin who has been deputed to arrange matters is inclined to report in favour of this view.

A notice has been issued to the effect that the lamps formerly employed at Tunglo-tu, Tantoo, Bethune Point, and Wuhu, in the Chinkeang district of the Yangtze, have been replaced by dioptric illuminating apparatus of the sixth order, showing a fixed white light.

A Kiuking correspondent writes:—I hear that the native authorities have behaved very well in the settlement of the late missionary difficulty there. They have agreed to put the chapel building and furniture in good order, and to pay the full amount claimed for sundry losses of the mission servants. I am told also that this result has been reached without the exercise of any great pressure, the native authorities having met the representations of the United States' officials at once, and in a very friendly way.—The weather is close and lowering.

A person named W. Morris has been arrested in Hongkew, by a Consular constable from Chefoo, charged with embezzling about \$600. He was taken to the Central Police Station and detained in custody, awaiting his return voyage to Chefoo.

The trial of the suit against the steamer *Ocean* for Tls. 200,000 damages for the loss of the *Fusing* commenced on the 20th May before the Supreme Court, and after occupying the whole of two days was adjourned till the 24th.

H.M. ships *Vigilant* and *Modeste*, with Admiral Ryder and Mr. Wade, returned from their cruise up the Yangtze on the 19th May.

FOOCHOW.

The subjoined items of intelligence from this port are taken from the *Foochow Herald*:—

The annual meeting of the Foochow General Chamber of Commerce has been held. There were present—Mr. P. G. Laurie, chairman; Messrs. Hales, Haslam, Krohn, Leith, Harton, Hickling, Bathgate, Smith, Derrier, Tatham, Lübbers, and Mitford (secretary). The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the report was then read by the Chairman. The following are its principal features:—

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual general meeting of the Chamber, the committee placed themselves in communication with the various Treaty Consuls, on the subject of a telegraph line between the Settlement and the Pagoda Anchorage, and they are happy to say the concession was granted without any demur on the part of the authorities, and promptly placed in the hands of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, who lost no time in carrying out the project. The establishment of a telegraph line between this place and Amoy, thereby placing the community in immediate direct communication with both Hong Kong and Shanghai, is a consummation much to be desired, and this Chamber cannot sufficiently express the importance and value which it attaches to the carrying out of the project.

The regularity with which the steamers of Messrs. Douglas LaPraik and Co. have recently been plying—starting upon fixed days both from this side and from Hong Kong—has proved a great boon to this community, which cannot sufficiently express its recognition of the promptitude and courtesy displayed by the owners in thus making arrangements for the regular conveyance of its mails. The Chamber feels that it would be wanting in its duty were it to pass over this matter without acknowledgment, and without expressing a hope that ere long some arrangement may be made by the Post-office authorities by which Messrs. Douglas LaPraik and Co. may receive some more tangible recognition of their services in this respect than the mere verbal expression of the thanks of this community.

A considerable amount of attention has recently been drawn to the subject of damage to teas by heating, which is one of great importance to this community. There cannot be a doubt that teas stowed near the engine-room of a steamer are liable to get damaged and injured by the great heat which is thrown out. So completely was this recognised that only a few years ago the opinion was freely expressed that teas would not bear shipment by steamer; and that the supply of the leaf, notwithstanding the inroads of steam, would still continue to go forward by sailing vessels. This has not proved the case, and we have now to find the remedy for the evil complained of. Of course it would be very easy for shippers to stipulate that their teas are not to be stowed in the neighbourhood of the engines, but such stipulation, even if made, is liable to evasion, as the steamers would have to sacrifice a very considerable cargo space in accepting such an understanding. Captain Saunders, who is Marine Surveyor to many of our local offices, has suggested as a remedy that steamers should be provided with a false deck in the neighbourhood of the engine-room, leaving a clear unoccupied space of say ten or twelve inches between the main deck and the proposed false deck, and a similar clear unoccupied space at the side round the iron bulk heads of the engine-room, and that the through current of air and ventilation so caused would in a great measure tend to obviate the evil. The proposition is worthy of consideration, and may perhaps be the means of producing some further suggestions from those interested in the subject.

A case which has recently been before the Court in Shanghai; with reference to the subject of freight engagements, renders it desirable, with a view to avoiding disputes, that a clear understanding should exist on this point. It has always been understood to be a custom in Foochow that in the event of a vessel reducing its rate of freight all

prior shippers are entitled to the benefit of the reduction, and it rests with this Chamber to decide if this rule is to be understood as binding in Foochow for the future.

From the Secretary's account current for the year ending 31st May, which has been audited by Mr. Masfen, it will be seen that the finances of the Chamber are in a satisfactory condition, there being a credit balance of \$335.75, against a similar balance at the same time last year of \$69.14. In consideration of the increase of work in the Secretary's department, the Committee considered it expedient to raise that gentleman's salary to \$600 per annum, and they trust that this will meet with the approval of the members.

After some discussion, chiefly on the subjects of freight engagements and the Courier service, it was proposed by Mr. Tatham, and seconded by Mr. Hickling, that the report and statement of accounts for the past year be passed, and this was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then elected to form the Committee for the ensuing year, viz.:—Messrs. Paterson, Haslam, Pim, Young, and Walkinshaw. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

An unusually severe thunder-storm passed over this place on the evening of the 17th May. In the Settlement the residence of Messrs. Silverlock and Co. was struck, and several articles of furniture destroyed in the dining-room. Fortunately, nobody was injured, although it might have been otherwise had the accident occurred about half an hour later, when, in all probability, the members of the Hong would have been at dinner, and, as the dining-table was completely swept, escape from more or less injury would have been almost impossible. We hear of loss of life in the city and the southern suburb, but as to what extent there is no reliable information.

A sailing match came off on the 17th May, at the Pagoda Anchorage. The prize was a silver goblet presented by Captain Farrow, and the conditions were that the Cup should be won by the same boat in two successive heats. Captain Pitman, of the steamship *Kwangtung*, kindly placed his vessel at the service of the committee, as a flag-ship, and such she literally was—being decked from stem to stern with bunting. The course selected was round a red buoy off Spiteful Island, and home to a line between the *Kwangtung* and a mark on Loo-sing Island. There were eight entries, and the match was won by the *Ella*, sailed by Mr. Goode.

We are informed, on very reliable authority, that the Foochow-Amoy Telegraph difficulty is completely at an end. The line will, we understand, be constructed by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and worked by them for the Provincial Government; but the company stipulate that the wire shall be open to foreigners at all times, when not absolutely required for Government purposes.

H.B.M.'s *Kestrel* has been relieved by the *Hornet*. The former vessel had been on this station for a considerable time, during which period both officers and men have earned the respect and good will of the community.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 29th May; the P. and O. mail from London April 16 was received on the 23rd May. The following items of intelligence are from the *Hong Kong Daily Press*:—

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Victoria Fire Insurance Company was held on the 25th May, to take into consideration a proposition to wind up the Company. There were present:—Messrs. A. André (chairman), F. D. Sassoon, Sands, Hayllar, Q.C., C. P. Chater, Ladstein, W. H. Bell, Anton, Wheeler, J. T. Chater, Middleton, Nicaise, H. Cope, J. Greig, H. H. Nelson, Sandeman, McCulloch, J. J. dos Remedios, Kruse, Elwell, Karberg, da Costa, Head, Marafelt, Burrows, Hancock, Joost, Hubbe, &c. The Chairman, having read the notice calling the meeting, read the following letter which had been addressed to the directors, by thirty-seven of the shareholders, representing five hundred shares:—

We the undersigned, Shareholders in the Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited, have to request, in accordance with No. 51 of the Articles of Association, that you will be good enough to call an Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders to take into consideration a proposition for voluntarily winding up the said Company, and for appointing Liquidators for said purpose.

The Chairman then spoke as follows:—

Before I request any of the gentlemen who have signed this letter to place a motion to that effect before the meeting, I consider it my duty to express to you the views of the directors in regard to winding up this company. Owing to the absence of any large conflagrations during late years, the financial position of the company is at present very satisfactory. On the other hand, the directors cannot close their eyes to the fact that the premia account shows a constant decrease, and any disaster coming over us would easily wipe out the profits of one or more years. The directors, on their part, do not wish to advocate any steps either to one side or the other; but they cannot help thinking that if the company is to be wound up, no better time than the present can be chosen. The shareholders now will get a very fair return for their shares, while the future is uncertain, and it would not be wise to expect that we shall continue to be spared from losses. I have nothing else to say on behalf of the directors, but will be glad to receive a motion from one of the gentlemen who signed the requisition.

Mr. Burrows then proposed that the company be voluntarily wound up forthwith, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. C. P. Chater proposed, "That Messrs. André and Sassoon be appointed liquidators, and that their remuneration be at the rate of one per cent. on the total amount distributed to the shareholders." This was also carried unanimously. The Chairman then said there would be another meeting held in a fortnight to confirm the resolution which had been passed, and the proceedings terminated.

In the Supreme Court their lordships have delivered judgment in the case of *Ow Shing Kew v. Bjorck*. A special verdict was found in the case, which was an action brought by the charterers of the steamship *August Leffer*, against the master, as the agent for the owners, to recover damages for injury to certain goods belonging to the charterers and other shippers, by the alleged negligence of the master and mariners in the management of the vessel. The jury found that the injury was proximately caused by the coming in of the sea water. The plaintiff sued to recover not only for damage done to his own goods but to those of other shippers under bills of lading in the usual form signed by or on behalf of the captain. It was argued for defendant that the damage was caused by one of the excepted perils, but the answer to that was that where negligence was proved (the water entered by one of the sea cocks) exemptions in a bill of lading did not apply. The case turned upon the liability of the captain as agent of the owner, and the extent to which the charter party divested the owner of the responsibility. The Court found that the master was responsible, stating, however, that the owner might have been relieved of this liability had the point been raised at the trial. As it was, the plaintiff adopted the charter-party, and it was assumed on all sides that the charterers and the other shippers stood on the same footing, and were suing in the same right. Their lordships were of opinion that the verdict for plaintiff must stand.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court before Chief Justice Smale; Captain Singleton (of H.M.S. *Ringdove*), and Captain Turton (of H.M.S. *Egeria*), two nautical assessors, in which the Great Northern Telegraph Company sued Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co. to recover \$15,000 damages done to the plaintiffs' cable near Amoy by the *Yesso*, on the 7th of April. It was admitted on defendants' part that the damage was done by the *Yesso*, but it was urged that it was done by accident, and under the pressing emergency of deadly peril. The proceedings have not yet concluded.

On the 24th May three gentlemen started in a sampan for a sail across to Kowloon, but finding the wind rather too strong against them turned back when they had accomplished about half the distance. They then told the boatman to take in the sail, but he replied that he knew his "pidgin," and paid no further attention to the order. Almost immediately after the boat capsized, and the occupants were struggling in the water. Captain Drewes, of the steamer *Amoy*, who witnessed the accident, lost no time in getting out his gig and proceeding to the rescue. Happily he was successful in his attempt, though one member of the party had a very narrow escape. The police-boat was also promptly on the scene, and the party were transferred to their care. Subsequently they were transferred to the Yowmahtee ferryboat, which was passing at the time. Great credit is due to Captain Drewes for his praiseworthy efforts, and also to the police for the alacrity they showed in hastening to afford assistance. A sampan steering directly towards the spot altered its course when the occupants were aware of the occurrence. This is, we regret to say, a characteristic of the Chinese boat-people, and one that does not redound to their credit.

On the 26th May the Hong Kong Dramatic Amateurs gave a most successful performance of Mr. H. J. Byron's popular and well-known burlesque, *Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp*. It was preceded by a farce, entitled *An Unwarrantable Intrusion*, by Mr. J. Maddison. No expense was spared in the get up; the costumes were most of them splendid and appropriate, and the scenery suitable and well painted. The Amateurs are to be complimented on their spirit in attempting a piece involving such numerous and elaborate preparations, and which compels so much exertion in order to ensure a proper representation. The piece is too well known here, and everywhere else, to necessitate our giving any sketch of the plot. We may mention, however, that a great many local hits were introduced, which were charged with fun, and were received with evident relish and gusto.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 5th June; the French mail from London May 7 was received on the 5th June. The following summary of news is from the *Straits Times*:—

The s.s. *Glenartney*, of the Glen line, Captain Gulland, has passed through with the first cargo of the new season's teas, having made the quickest voyage on record from Hankow and from Woosung. The passage from Woosung was accomplished

in just 8 days 12½ hours, and from Hankow in 10 days 9 hours, the steamer reaching this port at 10.30 A.M. on the 30th May. The despatch with which her coaling was effected reflects great credit upon the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company; it was completed in exactly four hours, during which time 690 tons of coal were put on board—an average of 172½ tons per hour. The *Glenartney* left at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st May. The *Flours Castle*, Captain Dickie, arrived on the 3rd June, with teas from Hankow. She left Hankow on the 23rd, and passed Woosung on the 25th May. She left here on the 4th June. The s.s. *Glenearn*, Captain Auld, arrived at Tanjong Pagar Wharf on the 5th June, and left the same day. She left Hankow on the 24th, and passed Woosung on the 27th May. On the night of the 31st May she encountered a heavy typhoon. The gaffs were blown in two aloft, although no sails were set; the sails were blown to ribbons from the gaskets, and fears were entertained that the funnel would be blown or washed over; the steam pipes were bent and twisted, and even the steam whistle was twisted out of shape. The two after-wheels were smashed and two boats stove by the heavy seas which broke on board, all the booms on were broken in two, and the fires in the lee stokeholes extinguished by the water pouring down the engine-room skylight.

The carriage thieves are again at work, but we are glad to be able to record that one of them, operating in broad daylight, has met his deserts, having been caught in the very act. About midday, a Malay was riding in a hack carriage towards Campong Glam, having \$73 in silver, tied up in a handkerchief, lying on the seat beside him. A Chinaman had got up behind the gharry, apparently for a ride, but he suddenly seized the bundle of dollars, and, springing to the ground, made off at the top of his speed. The Malay at once gave the alarm, and the carriage being stopped, some passers-by gave chase, and succeeded in apprehending the thief with the whole of the money in his possession. He was taken before the magistrate and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and afterwards to find two sureties in \$50 each for good behaviour.

A murder has occurred at Changhie, under somewhat curious circumstances. It appears that a fisherman had a young wife, of whom he entertained suspicions. One day he left his house as usual, telling his wife he was going out fishing, but instead of going he secreted himself on a platform among the poles where his nets were hung to dry, and kept watch over his house. He had sat there some hours, when, according to the story of the wife, she was sitting in her door, stitching, and an acquaintance came up; she having occasion just then to enter the house to put her child to bed, was followed by this man. They had scarcely got fairly inside the house before they were confronted by the husband, who had sprung from his hiding place and dashed into the house, armed with a sharp knife. He seized both his wife and her supposed paramour, but the wife, holding up her child, induced him to stay his hand for a moment, and by this means succeeded in escaping with a slight cut on the wrist. She fled from the house to a neighbour's, but gave no alarm, leaving her husband and the other man to fight out the battle as they might. Judging from the appearance of the house, the two must have had a desperate struggle; everything was overturned in the utmost confusion, a partition was broken down, and there were marks of blood in all parts of the house and on almost every article in the room; and the husband, who commenced the attack, was killed, while the supposed paramour was covered with ghastly wounds. Whether the survivor tells the truth it is impossible to say as yet, but that he killed the husband to save his own life scarcely admits of doubt.

The *Gazette* contains the financial statement of the Malacca Municipal Commissioners for the year 1874, with a comparative table for 1873 and 1874. There are no items in the receipts or disbursements that call for special remark; the total receipts from all sources amounted in 1874 to \$21,626.83½, and the total disbursements to \$20,606.84, leaving a surplus of \$1,019.99½. The figures for the preceding year correspond very closely. In 1873 the total receipts aggregated \$20,247.41, and the disbursements \$21,062.46, leaving a surplus of \$1,009.66½, or \$10 less than the balance in hand at the end of the year.

On the 23rd May the following official telegraphic intelligence from Atchin was published at Batavia:—

On the 19th inst. a telegram was received via Padang, from the military and civil commanding officer at Atchin, dated the 15th inst., and running as follows:—"News has been received that Tuanku Daud has been appointed Sultan by the head men of the three Sagies. Pontianak left on the 13th for the West Coast with Sidi Tahir on board. State of health satisfactory—a few cases of cholera have appeared."

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of the Hon. H. Plunket as Superintendent of Prisons, Penang, vice Captain Hatchell, resigned.

The average note circulation of the local banks during May was:—

Oriental Bank	...	\$236,800
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China...	...	647,519
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	...	562,555

A telegram has been received from Hong Kong, stating that the s.s. *Douglas* was most daringly attacked by pirates in Foochow river on the morning of May 27. One Englishman and several Chinese were killed.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

TEA.

KIUKIANG.—The total settlements up to latest advices had been 11,000 half-chests. Two chops had been bought at Tls. 54, which is equal to about 3s. 3d. per lb.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co.'s Report says:—The first musters of the new crop were placed on the market on the 12th May, being about a week earlier than last season, and, as usual at this port, the market opened the same day, by the settlement of a chop of Oonahm at Tls. 26½ per picul, followed by purchases of 6 chops Yong-low-tongs at Tls. 29 to 30, 1 chop Nip-car-see at Tls. 23½, 1 chop Ko-kew at Tls. 25.80, and 4 chops of Ning-chows at Tls. 40 to 48 per picul. During the next four days business, except in Kew-kiang Teas, was much restricted, owing to the scarcity of supplies, which were kept back by bad weather, and buyers who were eager to enter the market had in many instances to pay an advance of Tls. 1 to 2 per picul. The weather having become finer supplies are coming down freely, and we hope to see a lower scale of prices established. All teas suited to the Russian market are bought freely at full rates. Settlements of Hankow district Teas we estimate at 42,000 chests, of which about 15,812 chests have been taken by Russian buyers. There has been a very keen competition to secure all fine and choicest Ning-chows for the Russian market, and as much as Tls. 61 for Foey Gar chop, Tls. 62½ for Fock-pow and Tls. 63 for Ee-lan chops has been paid. These prices show an advance of nearly Tls. 10 per picul on the highest ever known. About 36,000 half-chests of this class have been purchased. It is as yet early to express an opinion as to the general quality of the crop, but we are inclined to think well of the teas from the districts of which we have so far received musters; excepting perhaps the Chon-sow-kaia. The Ning-chows are again fine, and some few chops very choice; though we do not consider the average quality of these teas quite so good as they were last season. No Oonahs have as yet arrived. Prices have ranged:—For Ning-chow, Tls. 32 to 63 per picul, against Tls. 36 to 54 per picul last season; finest Oopacks, Tls. 33 to 42½, against Tls. 32 to 37 last season; other Oopacks, Tls. 24 to 32½, against Tls. 24 to 31½ last season; Oonahms, 23½ to 32, against Tls. 21½ to 29½, last season. No low class teas have been sold. The steamers on the berth for London are the *Glenartney*, *Glenfalloch*, *Flours Castle*, *Gordon Castle*, *Lotus*, *Hankow* and *Bengal*. The rate of freight at present named is £5 per ton direct, £4 5s. per ton for transshipment from Shanghai per O.S.S. steamer, and Tels 21 per ton by the present French Mail boat. The *Strasbourg* is also in port with her destination undeclared.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

Since the arrival of the *Glenartney* we have to note the *Glenearn*, *Nestor*, and *Bengal*, and their samples are now on the market, but with little more animation than the sales ex *Glenartney*.

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Sailing Date.	Name.	From	Cargo lbs.
May 16	Lombardy (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
" 21	Deucalion (s.)	Hankow	2,500,000
" 25	Flours Castle (s.)	"	3,200,000
" 27	Lotus (s.)	"	2,200,000
June 2	Glenfalloch (s.)	"	2,300,000
" 3	Glenfinlas (s.)	Foochow	2,200,000
" 11	Agamemnon (s.)	"	2,700,000
" 11	State of Virginia (s.)	"	2,600,000
" 7	Hankow (s.)	Hankow	3,000,000
" 7	Braemar Castle (s.)	Foochow	2,500,000
" 8	Gordon Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,200,000
" 17	Venice (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
" 21	City of Baltimore (s.)	Foochow	2,750,000
" 23	Viking (s.)	"	3,000,000
" 21	Cutty Sark	Shanghai	1,300,000

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1874-75.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA.				SILK
	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	
From June 1, 1874, to May 31, 1875	80966399	60729985	939115	90039908	161964407
From June 1, 1873, to May 31, 1874	79000286	61751392	361188	16006637	139304438
					43993
					49450

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1874, to May 31, 1875	...	...	...	...	6357143
Do. do. 1873, to May 31, 1874	...	...	...	...	8347035
					40639
					27418

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1874, to May 31, 1875	...	...	...	...	56030888
Do. do. 1873, to May 31, 1874	...	...	...	...	46584806
					7333
					6304

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1, 1874, to May 31, 1875	...	...	...	...	15,281,863
Do. do. 1873, to May 31, 1874	...	...	...	...	14,838,899

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	61,022,600	18,600	1863 to 1864	117,163,586	46,003
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1860 to 1861	63,972,000	22,144	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1855 to 1856	92,340,300	50,181	1867 to 1868	116,590,130	57,449
1857 to 1858	78,990,255	68,315	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,017
1858 to 1859	65,769,792	83,134	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1859 to 1860	65,560,452	64,169	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1872 to 1873	151,869,263	57,263
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 2½d. to 4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Shanghai " " " " " "	5s. 9½d. to 5s. 9½d.	5s. 9½d.	5s. 10d. to 5s. 10½d.
Canton " " " " " "			
Hong Kong " " " " " "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Macao " " " " " "			
Singapore " " " " " "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Manila " " " " " "	4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2d.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 300 to 310	224 to 224½
" " Hong Kong	27½ to 27½ dis.	
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	9½ prem.
Mexican dollars	" 73.3.5	1 prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 21 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 57½ per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$925 per share.
 Hotel Shares, 57½ per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 7½ premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$275 prem.
 Union Insurance Society, \$50 premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 83 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$42 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$60 premium.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$102 per share.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 73 per share.

*. The latest Exchange quotations by telegram are for six m.s. bank bills at Shanghai 4s. 9d., at Hong Kong 4s. 2½d., at Batavia F.11.95, at Manila 4s. 1½d., at Singapore 4s. 2d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500	Tls.500	Tls.220	Tls.10p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	100	189	5 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	100	71	3 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company ...	850	850	600	6 p.c.
French Gas Company ...	50	50	70	6 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$1,000	\$200	\$470	\$51½ p.sh.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.1,000	Tls.300		Tls.300
North China Steamer Company ...	100	100	7	
Union S.N. Company ...	100	50	21	
Yangtze Ins. Association ...	500	500	\$547	7½ p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	\$2,500	\$500	\$500	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000	1,000	875	\$150p.sh.
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls.500	Tls.100	Tls.81	4 p.c.
Victoria Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$500	\$100	\$160 ex 72	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	100	142	6 p.c.
Hongkew Wharf Co. ...	Tls.100	Tls.100	Tls.90	1 p.c.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Zenobia: 200 tons gambier, 200 tons sago flour, 35 tons pearl sago, 450 tons black pepper, 135 tons white pepper, 4 tons gutta, 2 tons coffee, 260 cwt. rattans, 550 cwt. hides, 5 tons india-rubber, 3 tons horns, 35 m. Malacca canes, 75 tons tapioca. Professor Van der Boon Mesch: 303 tons gambier, 220 tons sago flour, 150 tons pearl sago, 150 tons black pepper, 60 tons white pepper, 340 cwt. rattans, 295 cwt. hides, 6 tons horns, 20 m. Malacca canes, 8 cwt. mother-o'-pearls, 10 tons tapioca. Phineas Pendleton: 850 tons gambier, 760 tons sago flour, 40 tons pearl sago, 30 tons black pepper, 15 tons white pepper, 10 tons sapanwood, 1,240 cwt. rattans, 53 cwt. hides, 35 tons tapioca. Coldingham: 25 tons tin, 793 tons black pepper, 180 cwt. rattans, 1,161 cwt. hides, 420 tons sugar, 18 tons horns. Vanguard: 70 tons gambier, 76 tons tin, 294 tons sago flour, 48 tons pearl sago, 312 tons black pepper, 73 tons white pepper, 16 tons coffee, 460 cwt. rattans, 195 tons sugar, 32 tons india-rubber, 55 tons tapioca. Constantia: 395 tons gambier, 150 tons pearl sago, 140 tons black pepper, 160 cwt. rattans, 223 cwt. hides. Condor: 150 tons gambier, 210 tons

pearl sago, 100 tons black pepper, 240 cwt. rattans, 10 m. Malacca canes. Glenavon: 150 tons gambier, 10 tons tin, 455 tons sago flour, 85 tons pearl sago, 265 tons black pepper, 80 tons white pepper, 11 tons gutta, 500 cwt. rattans, 980 cwt. hides, 17 tons india-rubber, 4 tons horns, 63 m. Malacca canes, 80 tons tapioca. Caldew: 130 tons gambier, 115 tons sago flour, 10 tons pearl sago, 120 tons black pepper, 140 tons white pepper, 5 tons gutta, 60 cwt. rattans, 222 cwt. hides, 6 tons india-rubber, 10 tons horns, 21 m. Malacca canes, 27 tons tapioca. Ben Nevis: 30 tons tin, 207 tons black pepper, 6 tons white pepper, 160 cwt. rattans, 113 tons sugar, 2 tons horns. Prosperina: 100 tons gambier, 160 tons sago flour, 150 tons pearl sago, 24 tons black pepper, 240 cwt. rattans, 559 cwt. hides. Dewsbury: 100 tons gambier, 345 tons sago flour, 17 tons pearl sago, 3 tons white pepper, 180 cwt. rattans, 363 cwt. hides, 22 tons tapioca. Windermere: 185 tons gambier, 50 tons sago flour, 275 tons pearl sago, 95 tons black pepper, 2 tons white pepper, 6 tons gutta, 240 cwt. rattans, 120 cwt. hides, 23 tons india-rubber, 70 cwt. damar, 17 tons tapioca. Pauline: 20 tons tin, 245 tons black pepper, 10 tons white pepper, 57 cwt. nutmegs and mace, 380 cwt. rattans, 263 cwt. hides, 295 tons sugar, 55 tons tapioca. Eastern Province: 316 tons gambier, 55 tons black pepper, 60 tons white pepper, 366 tons gutta, 200 cwt. rattans, 357 cwt. hides, 5 tons horns, 2 m. Malacca canes, 36 tons tapioca. Brisbane: 255 tons black pepper, 280 cwt. rattans, 417 cwt. hides, 315 tons sugar. Nestor (str.): 109 tons tin, 11 tons gutta, 170 cwt. nutmegs and mace, 63 tons coffee, 73 cwt. hides, 15 tons india-rubber, 31 m. Malacca canes, 22 cwt. dragon's-blood, 15 cwt. cloves, 7 cwt. benjamin gum, 1,250 cwt. mother-o'-pearls, 35 tons tapioca, 75 cwt. gamboge.

MANILA.

Mikado: 405 tons sugar, 7 tons sapanwood. Canaan: 500 tons sugar, 445 tons hemp, 30 tons sapanwood, 1,140 cwt. mastic, 140 mil. cigars. Star of the West: 1,000 tons sugar, 480 tons hemp. Monte Rosa: 25 tons sapanwood. Envoy: 750 tons sugar, 43 tons hemp, 12 tons sapanwood. Lyra: 406 tons sugar, 140 tons hemp, 6 tons sapanwood, 10 cwt. mother-o'-pearls. Estrella: 670 tons sugar, 230 tons hemp, 12 tons sapanwood. Invincible: 500 tons sugar, 306 tons hemp, 12 tons sapanwood, 250 mil. cigars. Araby Maid: 1,190 tons sugar. Angostura: 547 tons coffee. Penrith: 800 tons sugar. Belled Will: 1,000 tons sugar, 152 tons hemp, 15 tons sapanwood, 120 cwt. mastic. St. Kilda: 500 tons sugar, 632 tons hemp, 5 tons sapanwood. John Nicholson: 600 tons sugar, 354 tons hemp, 5 tons sapanwood.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, May 19, Horriang (str.), Craigforth (str.); from Liverpool, May 14, Antenor (str.); from Cardiff, 16, Zephyrus; from Hamburg, 18, Galatea (str.); from London, &c., July 3, James Shepherd.

At Foochow.—None.

At Hong Kong.—From London, May 25, Glenlyon (str.); from Liverpool, 27, Oceanic (str.); from Glasgow, 25, Rajanattianuhar (str.); from Cardiff, 27, Harwich; June 28, Virginia; from Swansea, 26, Cap Horn; from London, &c., June 26, Galley of Lorne, Golden Spur, Bowen (str.); July 6, Sarpedon (str.), Erl King (str.), Glenlyle (str.); 7, Devonhurst (str.).

At MANILA.—From Liverpool, May 22, Yrurac Bat (str.); from Boston, 15, Anahuac.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool, July 1, Strathblane; from Glasgow, County of Berwick; from Amsterdam, Aurora.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool, June 2, Glaucus (str.); from Sunderland, Empress; from Cardiff, May 31, Ysuzuiza; from London, &c., July 3, Argyll (str.); 5, Glenroy (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From Foochow.—For London, June 23, Viking (str.).

From Hong Kong.—None.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, May 9, John Nicholson; for Channel, f.o., 12, Mary Blundell; 22, Lud and Charles; for New York, 17, Cleopatra, Regent.

From BATAVIA.—For Rotterdam, July 4, Hampton (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, May 31, Aurora (str.); June 1, Tecumseh; for Marseilles, 5, Luigi C.; for London, 30, City of Baltimore (str.); July 2, Viking (str.).

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

BURMAH.

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.—Sir Douglas Forsyth is expected here to-day. He will probably proceed immediately to Simla to report the result of his mission. It is believed that the refusal of the King of Burmah to concede a passage for British troops through his territory will be left for future consideration.

THE SILK AND TEA CROPS.

SHANGHAI, JULY 3.—Heavy rains have damaged the silk and the second crop of tea.

A TURKISH EMBASSY TO PEKING.

("MORNING POST" TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, JULY 9.—The Sultan proposes sending a special embassy to Peking, with a view to the furtherance of the interests of the Mahomedan subjects of the Emperor of China.

CHINA MARKET REPORT.

HONG KONG, JULY 8.—Grey shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.55. Cotton, fair medium Bengal, \$12½. Tea, settlements at Foochow checked, owing to home advices. Total exports from China and Japan to the United Kingdom from June 1 to date, 53,125,000 lbs.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—July 8, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, Conrad (str.); 9, at London, from Hankow, Glenearn (str.); from Shanghai, Nestor (str.); off Queenstown, from Rangoon, for London, Wiltshire; 10, at London, from Hankow, Bengal (str.).

DEPARTURES.—July 6, from London, for Yokohama, Flying Spur; 8, from Hamburg, from Shanghai, August Reimers; 9, from London, for Penang, Salus.

SPOKEN.—N. R. S. W. (British barque), from London, to Hong Kong, May 23, 0.5 S., 28 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, July 6.—Passed, Fleurs Castle (str.), from Hankow, for London. Port Said.—Arrived, July 4, Glenfalloch, from Hankow, for London; 9, Quang Se, from London for China. Suez, July 8, arrived, Lotus, from Hankow, for London; Sumatra, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

THE MAILS.

PASSENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, JULY 6.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day at 6 P.M. She brings 93 passengers and a general cargo, including 253 bales of silk, 31,457 packages of tea, 134 packages of straw plaits, 141 of tobacco, 315 sundries, and £24,192 in gold for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Euphrates.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—GIBRALTAR, JULY 6.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia leaves at 4 P.M. to-day for Southampton, where she may be expected to arrive about the 11th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 2.—GALLE, JULY 9.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Zambesi, with the China and Australian mails, leaves for Suez to-day. Australian gold for Europe, £460,000.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST OUTWARD MAIL.—GIBRALTAR, JULY 6.—The P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, from Southampton, 1st inst., arrived at 6 A.M., and left at 10 A.M. to-day for Malta and Port Said.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 21.—SHANGHAI, JULY 5.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Hooghly, with the London mails of May 21, arrived here to-day.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 28.—SHANGHAI, JULY 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda, with the London mails of May 28, arrived here to-day.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—On the 17th May, at Hongkew, the wife of J. H. Baker, of a daughter.

BONHAM.—On the 3rd July, at Enzersdorf, near Vienna, Lady Bonham, of a son.

MCLEAN.—On the 5th July, at Inverness-terrace, Baywater, the wife of David McLean, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

POLLOCK.—COWIE.—On the 27th April, at Swatow, by H.B.M.'s Consul, assisted by the Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A., William Pollock, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, to Maggie, fourth daughter of Thomas Cowie, of Montrose.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On the 5th June, at Bukit Tunggul, Singapore, Captain John Anderson, aged 83 years.

HALL.—On the 29th June, at the Admiralty House, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. King Hall, K.C.B.

KELLY.—On the 15th May, at Shanghai, Annie Josephine Kelly, aged 16 years and 4 months.

MACVICAR.—On the 19th May, at Yokohama, Charles Young Macvicar, aged 35.

NISSEN.—On the 3rd July, at Brompton, L. Theodor Nissen, of Altona, aged 33.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

(July 6th.) Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE (C.), in moving for papers relating to the occupation of the Khanate of Khiva by Russia, called attention to the rapid advances made by that Power in Central Asia, and observed that the policy of extension of territory in the East which Russia was pursuing had created considerable anxiety and ought not to be met by a policy of "masterly inactivity" on the part of this country. Since the Crimean War Russia had extended her frontiers to the Caucasus, the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and had recently advanced her lines to Khiva and the Oxus. By means of the communications which she had thus established she could speedily concentrate large bodies of her troops in the immediate neighbourhood of our Indian frontier. Remonstrances with Russia being useless, the question was what was to be done. We should remember that Afghanistan was the key of the position, and our first steps should therefore be to appoint a person of great consideration and distinction as our representative at the Court of the Ameer. We ought also to favour the construction of a railway along the valley of the Euphrates and to keep a watchful eye upon Russian diplomacy.—Mr. HANBURY (C.) seconded the motion, and declared that throughout the whole of our history pledges and promises had never been so ostentatiously broken as they had been by Russia.

Sweet credulity and innocent confidence had been the characteristics of the policy of our Ministers of State in recent years.

Sir G. CAMPBELL (C.) entertained views diametrically opposed to those which had just been expressed. The true policy for this country to pursue was that which had been described as one of "masterly inactivity." We could not prevent the advance of Russia, and when we were attacked we must rely upon our own strength for our defence. But to continue useless talk about Central Asia when we could not act might do very great harm, and could only serve to expose a raw in our political hide.

Mr. BOURKE (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said the papers asked for had already been laid upon the table; but further communications had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia with respect to Central Asia which were not yet ripe for publication. When those papers were produced, as they would be at the proper time, they would show the great friendliness which existed between the two Governments. He admitted that Russia had not acted up to her engagements with respect to Khiva, but for obvious reasons it would be wrong for him to dwell upon that now, for not a single advantage would be thereby gained. As to the pursuit of a policy of "masterly inactivity," the amount of activity or inactivity to be displayed with regard to the foreign policy of England would entirely depend upon circumstances; but he remarked that he hardly knew exactly what "masterly inactivity" was. As to the question of what was to be done, it had never been the policy of England to declare beforehand what course she would take in the event of certain hypothetical circumstances occurring and under conditions which did not exist. Her Majesty's Government had no desire to advance their frontier in the direction of Central Asia, and they thought it the interest of both England and Russia that a reasonable distance should always exist between the frontiers of these two great empires. To define a neutral territory, however, would lead to differences and misunderstandings, and it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to enter into any formal engagement for that purpose. With regard to the States on our Indian frontier, it was the wish of the Government that they should be powerful and independent, and should be convinced that we were not an aggressive people; but it was not intended to enter into any engagements which would prejudice the interests of either side or hamper our future action with regard to them. Of the general foreign policy of the Government of India it was not his province to speak; he might remind the House, however, that the establishment of friendly relations with Afghanistan was no new policy.

Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE (C.) indicated China as the India of Russia in the future. Why (he asked) had Russia been so anxious to get to Bokhara? For the obvious reason that that was the centre and focus of all the caravan routes to the Empire of China. If Russia could bring China within the scope of her trade, the result would more than compensate any expenditure which might have been incurred to bring it about. By that means she would obtain something like a monopoly of the trade of Asia, and she would, moreover, take up a much more important position than she at present enjoyed in the trade of Europe. By every means possible Russia had been endeavouring to get into China. While we in the most brutal manner were sacking the Summer Palace—while we, at all events, were carrying on the Opium war in a manner unprecedented in our history—Russia was intently engaged in securing advantages by means of commercial treaties with the Chinese Empire. Were he a Russian he would contemplate with pride the growth of Russian dominion and trade in Asia, but the question he had now to consider was whether the interests of England were at stake. If English goods were allowed to compete freely with Russian goods, that extension of Russian dominion would be of great advantage to this country. But Russia absolutely prohibited our goods from going into the countries over which she exercised jurisdiction. In one instance there was a duty of 40 per cent. on our goods, and a duty of only 2½ per cent. on Russian goods. We had grown tea in India with eminent success, and yet Russia absolutely prohibited Indian tea from coming into her markets. He held that this country, by a proper diplomacy, might exercise a greater influence at Peking than Russia, and he would be sorry to see "a policy of masterly inaction" carried out by England in China. The Russians were doing all they could in Japan as well as in China to show that they were the only true friends of that country, and that France and England were its enemies; and he was told that Russia was entering into an alliance offensive and defensive with Japan, so that the latter should close her ports against those countries with which Russia was at war. In conclusion, he begged to express his satisfaction at the statement which had been made by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE withdrew his motion.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BURMAH

(8th.) Mr. GRANT DUFF having asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was able to make any statement with reference to the recent negotiations with Burmah and the present state of our relations with that country—Lord G. HAMILTON said differences have during the last few years arisen between the Government of India and the King of Burmah. Sir Douglas Forsyth was sent upon a special mission to Mandalay to secure an amicable settlement of these disagreements, and we have reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement of the earlier matters in dispute has been agreed to; but the recent attack in Chinese Burmah upon the English Exploring Party, the murder of Mr. Margary, coupled with the very cordial reception accorded by the King of Burmah to the Chinese General Li-see-tahi, who we have reason to believe was implicated in, if he did not instigate, the recent outrage, rendered it necessary to insist upon the King of Burmah placing no obstacles in the way of obtaining redress. The King of Burmah has chosen this particular moment to refuse that which he had permitted in former expeditions—viz., the passage of British soldiers through his territories. It is earnestly to be hoped, and I believe there is every ground for believing, that the King of Burmah will yield to our just demands, and that no collision will occur. In reply to another question

on the paper by Mr. RICHARD, the noble lord added that the production of papers on this subject at the present moment might be detrimental to the public service.

CONSULAR CHAPLAINS.

(9th.) Mr. HEYGATE called attention to the report from the Select Committee "appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the allowances granted to Consular Chaplains under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 87," and moved that, in the opinion of the House, the withdrawal of Government grants in aid of the maintenance of Consular Chaplains under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 87 was uncalled for and inexpedient, and should be reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government.

In the course of a somewhat lengthy discussion Colonel ALEXANDER pointed out that the Select Committee did not say a word about Consular Chaplains or their allowances; the only reference being a paragraph in the appendix in the report of Major Crossman, who, referring to a Consular church in China, said he thought it hard that a religious service should be maintained at the expense of English taxpayers for the benefit of seven tea-tasters on the banks of the Yangtze. But these Consular churches were built for the benefit not of the permanent but of a migratory population, and if these allowances were withdrawn in the Consular ports, we virtually forced the residents there to make spiritual provision for the sailors resorting to those ports. Another reason for maintaining the relation between the Consular Chaplains and the Crown was that as long as you maintained it you had a hold over them, and could call upon them to minister to our sailors in the ports; but when the Chaplains were paid solely by the residents themselves, then you lost control over them. This was not a question of Chaplains, but of maintaining our name as a Christian people.

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. BOURKE, said this question arose in 1869, when an inquiry was instituted into the whole of our Consular service, and the grant to our Consular Chaplains in China was withdrawn. Nothing was said against the measure. Every one of these Chaplains had been given a pension, and they were now being supported in their different localities by voluntary contributions. He trusted the House would support the decision arrived at by the committee. There was nothing to prevent the re-establishment of a Consular Chaplain in any place if a case for the other side was made out. He hoped the Government would be supported in adhering to the unanimous report of the committee.

The motion of Mr. Heygate was negatived.

CHINESE LEGATIONS.—THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

(9th.) Mr. EATON asked whether any advice had been received from our Minister at Peking as to the decision of the Chinese Government to establish Legations and Consulates in Europe, and whether the mission appointed to inquire into the death of Mr. Margary had left Peking.

Mr. BOURKE said no official information has reached the Foreign-office on the first subject. Mr. Wade, our Minister at Peking, had not been there for some time when he wrote the last received despatch. Perhaps we may hear from him before long. The Mission appointed to inquire into the death of Mr. Margary has not yet left Peking, and the reason is the weather is extremely hot, and it is thought undesirable it should leave until the cold weather commences.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR proposes to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can lay upon the table any report showing the nature and probable value of the trade which it is proposed to open up through Burmah with the western provinces of China.

Naval and Military.

The iron troopship *Adventure*, Capt. J. Darcy, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 2nd inst., from Natal, with the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry from Yokohama on board, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Richards. The *Adventure* was visited by Admiral Sir Henry Keppel on arrival. The Plymouth Marines were landed, and the *Adventure* then proceeded to Portsmouth with the section for that port. The *Adventure* will subsequently proceed to Chatham, where, it is understood, she will refit for further service. The corporals, drummers, and privates of the battalion have presented to Sergeant John James a silver watch and gold chain, as a mark of the respect and esteem in which he was held during his period of service as hospital-sergeant with the battalion. It is stated that differences of a serious nature having arisen between Colonel Richards, the officer in command of the battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, second in command, a Court of Inquiry is to be held with a view to ascertain whether a court-martial is necessary. The consequences to one or the other of these officers is likely to be serious.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Hay, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Young, R.A., deceased. Colonel Hay served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery with the Expedition to China in 1860, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts and the surrender of Peking. He received a Brevet of Major and the medal with two clasps for his services in China. He joined the army in 1846, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1870.

The Glasgow, screw frigate, Capt. Theodore M. Jones, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Cumming, late in command of the East India station, arrived at Spithead on the 1st inst., having been relieved by the *Undaunted*. The passage home has been slow and tedious, in consequence of a breakdown in her machinery. The crew suffered greatly from the excessive heat at Aden. Having been away four years, the Glasgow has gone into harbour for the purpose of dismantling and paying off.

Commander U. C. Singleton, of the Ringdove, gun vessel (on the China station), has prosecuted the master of a merchant vessel at Mauritius for harbouring a deserter.

Among the late successful candidates for Naval cadetships was Mr. C. Keppel, son of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

A report that Lord Clarence Paget will succeed Admiral Sir Henry Keppel as commander-in-chief at Plymouth in October next is officially contradicted.

Lieut. J. R. Broadley (1874) has been granted a year's foreign leave, to navigate a gunboat for the Chinese Government from Birkenhead to China.

The *Cygnet*, gun-boat, has been commissioned at Devonport for service on the Cape of Good Hope and the West African Station.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 7.

The utmost quietude prevails in politics, and we seem to have entered upon the *saison morte*. The Parliamentary optimists hoped that the Second Chamber would meet in order to clear off some Bills before the session finally closed; but this hope has proved to be fallacious. The papers are of course still discussing the results of the late elections, and all sorts of predictions are made regarding the future. On the Bourse also a lull prevails. The magnates of the Money Market have deserted the field, and speculation has consequently come to a standstill, while another check to business has resulted from over-speculation in the dividends of the Dutch Trading Company. For several years past enormous transactions have been entered into regarding dividends, of course absolutely speculative. This wild betting caused all sorts of squabbles every year, and it seems to be impossible to put a stop to it. Some houses have, it is said, gained half a million of money, and, notwithstanding that, some speculators have had to stop payment. This year a sort of clearing-house was organised to settle the accounts. The Money Market is well provided, and perhaps this fact will have a good influence on a small loan which is being raised on behalf of the Java Steamship Company. Only a sum of two millions is wanted, to be repaid in the current course of twenty-five years. The shares will bear an interest of 5 per cent, while the price of issue is 90½ per cent.

Mr. J. C. Darn, Liberal, M.P. Zutphen, has died suddenly at Neuenahr in Germany. As candidates for the vacant seat are named Mr. Mackay for the anti-revolutionists and Mr. Tak van Poortvliet for the Liberals. It seems pretty certain that the last named will gain the victory.

The East India Association has resolved that the questions to be brought forward for discussion will for the future be made public some months before, in order that those members residing in Java may be able to give their opinion by letter.

I regret to state that the American Minister at our Court, Mr. Gh. T. Gorham, has resigned his post, and has left the Hague. His departure is most certainly a loss.

The direct communication between Flushing and London will be opened in the course of this month, some say on the 19th, others on the 26th. Powerful steamers will be employed in this service, which will be another improvement in the rapidity of our postal communication.

A LADY'S MISSION TO SEAMEN AND MARINES.—Mrs. Digby Dent, widow of the late Lieutenant Dent, Superintendent of Singapore Prison, has since her arrival in England, in the early part of May, been carrying on a wonderful work among the Marines of the Gosport Division. On one occasion she addressed about four hundred men with the permission of the Colonel-Commandant. She told them, in affecting terms, that as her martyred husband had been for several years attached to Forton Barracks, she felt particularly drawn toward its occupants, and she could not refrain from delivering to them a message, which was "Be ye also ready," for, as she pathetically put it, "If my husband had put off the question of his salvation until he had been stretched on his bloody bier, where would he have been?" "But he did not do so," she continued; "he was ready when the Master called, and he is now with Him in glory." She went on to urge her hearers to seek the one thing needful, and dwelt at some length on the compatibility of a man being at the same time a good soldier to his Queen and a true soldier of the Cross. In fact, she insisted that the more spiritually-minded was the man the braver would he be, and the more ready would he be to lay down his life at the call of duty. Many of her hearers were moved to tears, and some audibly sobbed. Last week she gave a tea to 200 Marines at Cook's Mission Hall, Stoke-road Alverstoke, when she gave another touching and solemn address. Several ladies, the wives, widows, and relatives of officers of both services, were also present, and sang many of Sankey's hymns, accompanied by the harmonium. The men heartily joined in the chorus. All returned orderly and quietly to their quarters, and it is believed that much good has been implanted, and that the effect produced is not one of a merely passing character. On Tuesday night Mrs. Dent proceeded to the Bethel at Gosport, where were gathered, at the invitation of Mr. Cooke, nearly 300 Marines, and again gave a stirring address, which was listened to with rapt attention by these gallant fellows and many of their relatives and friends, who had been purposely invited to take tea with them.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS.—Last year we noticed the arrival of the s.s. *Glenartney* from Hankow with the first seasons teas. This year she has again come in first, having made the passage in less time than last year. We have also to notice the arrival of the *Glenearn*, belonging to the Glen Line, as second ship from Hankow, she having made the passage in a few hours' less time than the *Glenartney*, notwithstanding she had to encounter heavy weather in the China seas. The *Glenjalas*, another of this line, is shortly expected with the new season's teas from Foochow; her passage to Port Said shows the same average speed as the *Glenartney* and *Glenearn*.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
 79, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

RUSSIA IN INDIA AND CHINA.

ON Tuesday last there was a debate in the House of Commons on the Central Asian Question, which had its origin in Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE'S rising to call attention to the progress of Russia in that part of the world, and moving for papers relating to the occupation of the Khanate of Khiva. Although disclaiming the slightest feeling of antagonism towards the Russian Government, Mr. B. COCHRANE spoke in a somewhat contrary sense. He expressed the opinion that "no country, except Germany, had made such rapid progress as Russia during the last half century," and he further remarked that "there was a phrase that she always had an Eastern iron in the fire, and her territorial advances might lead to the gravest complications not only in the East but also in the West." In support of his ideas he cited the ancient plan of Russian operations, as laid down by a statesman early in the century, part of which was to send 50,000 men through Persia to India and drive England out of all her Eastern dominions; "therefore," added the honourable member, "the progress made in recent years by Russia in Central Asia should not be a matter of indifference to this country." A passage in the speech of the succeeding speaker, Mr. HANBURY, is worthy of notice, for several reasons:—"If we saw her (Russia) advance to Kashgar she would have no justification for going any further, but then of what use to her is her conquest of the desert steppe with its three oases? But she must advance, and as a proof that she meant to do so, he might mention that the only things she attended to in her recent conquests were the roads, which was the more remarkable, as her own internal roads were the worst in the world. (Hear, hear.) If she did so advance she might not invade India, but she would intercept our trade with China, a country with 400 millions of producers and consumers. The whole history of Russia had been one struggle to reach the Pacific Ocean." Mr. HANBURY was succeeded by Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, than whom, from the high position he has recently occupied in India, no one in the House, perhaps, has a better right to be heard on the knotty question of Central Asian politics. Sir GEORGE said that he had come to conclusions diametrically opposed to those of the previous speakers. He thought that our only course in the matter was one "of masterly inactivity, which could be adopted without leading to danger," and that if we could not stop the advance of Russia in Turkistan, the only other means of checking her was to march into Afghanistan. That course is, for many reasons, open to serious objections. "Our true policy, therefore," remarked Sir G. CAMPBELL, in conclusion, "was that, as we could not act, we should not talk. . . . At the same time he believed Russia had other matters to attend to, and that this question might be left to our sons and our grandsons." Mr. BOURKE, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then rose to speak on the part of the Government, a task which was rendered the more easy by the common sense view taken of the matter by his predecessor. On the whole subject of Central Asia Mr. BOURKE felt himself at liberty to say that communications had passed between Her MAJESTY'S present Government and the Government of Russia, and he confirmed an opinion which

we ventured to express three weeks ago. "These communications and despatches," added Mr. BOURKE, "are not ripe for publication, but when the time comes to produce them the House and the country will approve the course taken, and will find an explanation of the great friendliness existing at this moment between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of Russia." This assurance is very satisfactory, and was seemingly received in that sense by the House of Commons. In concluding his speech, the honourable member observed that allowing peaceful commerce between Turkistan and India to follow its natural course would, in his opinion, tend to confer untold benefits on both those countries; at any rate, it would help to cement the friendship which happily existed between the two great Empires of England and Russia; and he trusted that nothing which had been said that night would tend for a moment to disturb that friendship. Mr. BOURKE was succeeded by Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE, who uttered the most arrant nonsense about the Opium trade and the Summer Palace.

BURMAH AND WESTERN CHINA.

THERE is such an unvaried agreement in the telegraphic intelligence and the letters from correspondents of the press, as to the precise position of our dispute with Burmah, and as to the exact demand which has been made and refused at Mandalay, that we cannot help accepting the version generally given as the truth. At the same time, we must call our readers' attention to the circumstance that we are still without any explanation from official sources; no statement has been made in Parliament, no authoritative announcement has appeared in Calcutta; and when we remember the peculiar pains which diplomatic agents usually take to keep their business secret, we cannot feel quite sure that the news sent us is thoroughly correct. If it is, then how odd that it should have leaked out. We must conclude that the information has got about either through Europeans "on the spot," that is, resident at Ava, or else through native officials attached to the Court. We make this reservation as to the substantial accuracy of the telegrams; at the same time we are far from thinking that our relations with Burmah have not assumed a very serious phase. Sir DOUGLAS FORSYTH has demanded a free right-of-way for British troops across the Emperor's territories, and this request has been refused. The Indian Government, before giving their agent his final instructions, must at least have foreseen the possibility of that what was asked would not be conceded; they must have been aware that it was suicidal impolicy to offer any conditions to the King of BURMAH which they were not prepared to enforce if necessary; they must have taken into account, too, the abstract right of every independent Sovereign to forbid the passage of foreign soldiers through his own territory, and that, consequently, the onus of justifying such a demand in the eyes of the public of this country will rest with those who took upon themselves to make it. All these points, as we say, cannot have escaped the Governor-General and his advisers, and the only conclusion therefore which we can draw with any confidence from what has taken place is that our Indian authorities are in possession of evidence which establishes the real complicity of the Burmese Court in the assassination of Mr. MARGARY, and that they have consequently determined long ago that, while the Chinese must be brought to book for their share in the guilty deed, Burmah also will have to be chastised. In brief, unless Lord NORTHBROOK had made up his mind for war in case of a refusal, he would not have run the risk of insult by asking for such a concession from the not too friendly Burmese. Affairs look exceedingly warlike. A war with Burmah may be a very proper and a very necessary course, or the reverse; we cannot well judge; because we are as yet but scantily informed as to the true issues of the dispute; but when Parliament has broken up some three weeks hence, the Government will have seven months of independence before them, and this little circumstance is not without its influence when a question of a petty war with an Indian Potentate has to be decided. The "peace-at-any-price" party will be chained to silence till the whole affair has been settled in the next cold season.

In the event of hostilities we should of course seize Mandalay, and, perhaps, one or two other of the more important settlements on the banks of the Irrawaddy, driving his Burmese Majesty back into the jungle or to seek refuge among the Shan tribes. All this we can readily do; but are we to go on to annex independent Burmah, or should we set up some new monarch at Ava bound by more stringent treaties than his predecessor? The views entertained by many are opposed to annexation, partly on the ground that it would be unjust, and partly because, as they contend, it is good policy to have an independent kingdom in alliance with ourselves between our own frontiers and China. On the other hand, there are two points which ought never to be lost sight of: one is that until we have the valley of the Irrawaddy entirely under our own control we can never open up the much-talked-of trade route to Yunnan; and, secondly, by dividing Burmah into two halves we have produced an atrophy, and misgovernment in the independent portion. The authorities at Mandalay are demoralized by our over-shadowing supremacy, the country is in disorganisation, commerce is stagnated, and the people suffer from bad and impotent rulers who cannot maintain peace and good order within their own dominions. Injustice to the inhabitants we ought not to cut off one or two provinces from a country and leave the remainder to get on as it can.

Since the above was in print Lord G. HAMILTON has announced to the House of Commons that a demand for troops to pass has really been made, and the very guarded language he used—"He hoped and believed the King would yield, &c.,"—fully confirms the general view as to the really serious character of the misunderstanding.

THE CHINA TRADE.

I.

IN a recent issue we extracted from *The Times* some remarks bearing upon the unsatisfactory nature of the China trade, to which attention was at the time directed by the failure of Messrs. COLLIE and Co., of Manchester. Some good may come out of considerable evil, if one effect of that failure be to call general attention at home to the nature of our trade with China, and to the causes which have gradually reduced a traffic which once was justly reputed one of the most paying in the world, to a position in which unsoundness, speculativeness, and unprofitableness have become its most generally recognised characteristics. Although the subject is unfortunately not new to China readers, and has in fact been dealt with only too frequently in these columns, we deem the present a fitting opportunity to pass in review some of the more prominent circumstances which have conduced to this state of affairs; to estimate broadly the existing position of the trade, and, finally, to suggest such remedies as may seem feasible in order to place the China trade upon a more satisfactory basis.

In order to form an accurate conception of the various circumstances which have worked together to bring the trade with China into its existing condition, it is necessary to go as far back as the year 1860, when the existing commercial treaty with China was concluded. At the time when that instrument was under negotiation it had been discovered that our trade with China was materially hampered by a variety of restrictions, both as to those who should be allowed to trade and in the form of oppressive internal duties of the nature of barrier, lekim, and other dues, which prevented the free circulation of our imports in the country, and enhanced the price of produce brought down to the Treaty Ports, then only five in number, for sale to our merchants. After much difficulty and protracted negotiation the Treaty of Tientsin was concluded, and it was hoped that its provisions would prove such as to do away entirely with the obstacles existing to a free development both of the export and import trade. "The design of the Treaty," says the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, in the memorial with reference to the revision of the treaty which they addressed to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, H.M.'s Minister at Peking, in 1867, "was, 'by throwing open the producing and consuming districts ' to foreign capital and energy, and by fostering a closer

"communication between the Chinese people and Europeans, to introduce an element of progress into our trading relations, previously shackled by innumerable artificial and unjust restrictions;" but the memorialists add, "this object has only been attained to a limited extent." The opening of the new Treaty ports had no doubt given an impetus to the trade for some time, but as years went on it had been found that at each port trade was much hampered, and that the circulation of our manufactured goods in the interior was still greatly curtailed by barrier dues and other like exactions. This was impressed upon Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK in the memorial above quoted, and in others from the remaining Treaty ports, which were sent in to him at the same time. The difficulty was frankly admitted by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to exist, and he drew up a Convention with the Chinese Government for the revision of the Treaty, which, he held, would have the effect of greatly modifying the restrictions; but this Convention was considered so defective by mercantile men, both in China and at home, that sufficiently strong representations were made to the Government to induce them to refuse to ratify the Convention, and accordingly the China trade, to the present day, retains the defects found to exist in it when the Tientsin Treaty came into force, and admitted by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK himself to have been only partially removed by that instrument. These defects, it will be shown further on, have largely contributed to the lamentable state of affairs which has for years past been deplored in China, and of which the effects are beginning to be appreciated at home.

(To be continued.)

IN consequence of the short interval between this and September it has been decided that no meeting of the Oriental Congress will be held this year; and according to present arrangements the meeting of 1876 will be held at St. Petersburg.

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING IN CHINA.

We have received copies of the "Instructions to Consuls in China and Japan" and of the "Instructions to Surveyors" in the same countries, which have been prepared by the Board of Trade and approved by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. These books have been issued, and have been transmitted to China in consequence of the constitution of Shanghai into a port of registry under the China and Japan Maritime Order in Council of 1874, and are designed to give the necessary information to Consuls with reference to the subjects of which they respectively treat. There can be no doubt that these little handbooks will be of very great service both to officials and to those connected with the mercantile marine in China and Japan. The "Instructions to Consuls" forms a most convenient compendium of that most complicated portion of our law, the Acts relating to the registry of merchant shipping. The Consul is supposed, by a happy fiction, to be thoroughly conversant with all the sections of these Acts which apply to vessels abroad, but as a matter of fact, it is rare that even experienced Consular officers are found who have thoroughly mastered the details of these useful but eminently unattractive enactments. The various statutes regulating British merchant shipping extend from the year 1854 to the year 1873, and, as most of our readers are aware, a further Merchant Shipping Amendment Act is now under the consideration of Parliament. There are at the present extant no less than eight different Acts relating to British shipping, exclusive of the Colonial Shipping Act of 1868; and the great difficulty in regard to them is that one Act has the effect of amending certain sections of another; so that, before anyone can be certain of the actual law which applies on a given point, he has to consult very carefully the whole of the statutes now in force. If anything were wanted to prove the urgent necessity of something being done to reduce the unwieldy mass of our statute law into a regular shape, it is to be found in the merchant shipping laws; and it is with no little satisfaction that we observe the skill with which this end has been accomplished, as far as is practicable under the existing state of things, in the compendiums under notice. To every section of the portions of the Acts relating to the registration or survey of vessels is appended an italic memorandum indicating repeal or modification by any subsequent section in any Act at present in force; and it is thus rendered comparatively easy with anything like reasonable care for those concerned to ascertain with certainty and precision the law with reference to any given point. Seeing how frequently mistakes have been fallen into not only by private individuals but by Consular and other officials in regard to important points connected with the registration and survey of ships, it is a subject

of congratulation that a simple and effectual guide has been issued by the authority of the Board of Trade.

We understand that Mr. W. H. Tapp, the Registrar appointed under the recent Order in Council, has been engaged in the compilation of these handbooks. Mr. Tapp will proceed to Shanghai by the next P. and O. mail to take up his post as Registrar. Some slight hitches arose in consequence of a division of authority between the Board of Trade and the Foreign-office in the matter, which, however, was finally settled by the office of Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai being transferred to the former. This has caused some delay in Mr. Tapp's departure. It is satisfactory that the office has been placed under the Board of Trade, and it would probably be desirable that the Shipping-office at Shanghai should follow it, so that all shipping matters at that port should be under the responsible control of one department.

Literature.

Letters from China and Japan. By L.D.S. Henry S. King and Co., London. 1875.

The first six letters take us from England, *via* Marseilles, to Hong Kong, where "Miss F. became Mrs. —, and 'H. and I.' were merged in *we*." The writer's husband having but a brief leave of absence from his duties at the Foochow Arsenal, the happy couple had to leave Hong Kong a few days after their marriage, and the writer's experiences of China, or rather of the Arsenal near Foochow, then commence. Letters VIII. to XXXIV. describe her daily life at the Arsenal, which is varied only by occasional visits to Foochow. A few of the chief characteristics of the Chinese are lightly touched upon, and two or three festivals have a few lines devoted to them; the writer speaks rather more fully about some of the customs connected with deaths and funerals, her attention being called to that subject by the death of Shên Pao-chên's father, and she takes the opportunity of remarking, reasonably enough, that "the reverence of the Chinese for their parents is certainly one of the best features in their character, though some of the ways they have of testifying it are very ludicrous to European notions." Letter XXXV. is devoted to a pleasant trip on the River Min in a house-boat, and in the next two letters the writer records her visits to Shanghai and Ningpo. L. D. S. and her husband then crossed over to Japan, where they spent about two months before returning home. Their stay was chiefly at Yedo and Yokohama, in the neighbourhood of which they made some interesting excursions, and they were also able to get a peep at Nagasaki and Osaka. We will cite one passage, in which the writer sums up her impressions of the Japanese:—"They appear," she says, "to be even a more intensely conceited nation than the Chinese, and after attaining the most superficial knowledge on any subject, are quite satisfied they know as much as those who are teaching them. Notwithstanding also their eager desire to imitate everything European, it is astonishing how jealous they are of its being known that they have foreign instructors, and how anxious they are, on all public occasions, to keep them as far as it is possible to do so in the background." The last-mentioned trait in the Japanese character L. D. S. naturally could not be expected to look upon with a kindly eye; still she and her husband left the country, regretting that they were not able to see more of so beautiful a land, and so curious a people.

Under the heading of "Fine Art Notes and News," our contemporary, the *Academy*, contrived last week to fall into an odd blunder, which shows how little attention is paid by some people in this country to matters Chinese. "There has just arrived in Paris," we are told, "a most interesting collection of Chinese works of art, brought over by M. Sichel." So far so good; but our contemporary proceeds, "It appears the late Emperor Kien-long (*sic.*), anxious to replace his treasures destroyed in the burning of the Summer Palace by the French and English troops, sent emissaries to every part of his dominions to collect them." Now, as the reign of Kien-Lung lasted only from 1736 to 1795, we are not clear how that Emperor can, by any stretch of imagination, be supposed to have known anything about the burning of Yüan Ming Yüan. As the remainder of the note in question may prove interesting to those of our readers who are anxious to enrich their collections of Chinese "curios," we give it in full:—"On the death of the Emperor, the guardians of his infant successor caused the whole to be sold by public auction (1). M. Sichel was one of the chief purchasers, and these, together with the objects which he has himself collected at Peking, form a series of works of the highest interest and importance. The collection is not yet wholly unpacked, but will be displayed in the Rue Pigalle, until dispersed by public sale either in Paris or London."

Under the head of "Central Asia," it is stated in the current number of Trübner's *Oriental Literary Record* that Mr. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Staff Corps, and author of a "Journal of a Mission to Kandehar in 1857-8," "Grammar and Dictionary of the Pukhto Language," "From the Indus to the Tigris," &c., has just returned from his great mission in Central Asia, and is preparing for the press a work entitled "Kashmir and

Kasghar—a Narrative of the Journey of the Embassy to Kasghar in 1873-4." As Mr. Bellew has probably the most extensive acquaintance with Central Asia of any living European, his work cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting.

From the same periodical we learn that 350 guineas is the price of the unique collection of works by, and relating to, Camoens, to which we made reference on a previous occasion.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. announce for publication, in October, the two lectures on Chinese Language and Literature, recently delivered at the Royal Institution, by Mr. Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum, Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, and formerly of H.M.'s Consular Service in China.

The Geographical Congress at Paris.—This Congress will be opened on August 1, and promises to be a complete success, as far, at least, as the exhibition of maps and other objects bearing upon geography is concerned. The refusal of the Government to appoint a Commissioner has excluded private firms from the Exhibition; but there will be collections of maps and charts from the Admiralty, the Topographical Department of the War-office, and the Indian Survey-office. The Geographical Society will be represented by Sir R. Alcock, one of its Vice-Presidents, and will exhibit a collection of its *journals*. Most foreign Governments have appointed Commissioners and Commissions. Thus, Sweden will be represented by Colonel Versteek, Director of Topographical Surveys; M. Stiffe, librarian at Upsala University; Professor Forell, of the Geological Survey; M. Sidenbald, of the Statistical Department; and M. Rubenson, of the Meteorological-office. The Netherlands will be represented by Colonel Versteeg, Egypt by Dr. Scweinfurth, &c. The business of the Congress will be transacted in sections, and the meetings are not to extend over ten days. The sections are, (1) mathematical geography, geodesy, and topography; (2) hydrography and ocean geography; (3) physical geography, meteorology, anthropology, and geology; (4) historical geography, ethnography and philology; (5) economical geography and statistics; (6) didactic geography; (7) travels. The programme already contains no less than 123 questions to be discussed by these sections. A general meeting will be held daily, in the forenoon. Amongst foreign geographers of note who will attend the Congress are Professor H. Kiepert, Dr. O'Peichel, D. A. Petermann, Weyprecht, and Payer, Dr. Nachtigall, and Dr. Schweinfurth. The Paris Committee have made arrangements with several hotels for a reduction of their ordinary charges, and every facility will be afforded to members to inspect the scientific collections and make excursions into the neighbourhood of Paris.

Correspondence.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—Your correspondent, "An Old Resident in China," appears to be a friend to the Anti-Opium movement, but his letter is calculated to prevent people from helping us. May I be allowed a few words in reply?

(I.) The performance of one duty is no excuse for neglect of another. As Christians our duty is to send the gospel to China; as British citizens our duty is to relieve China from the injustice she has suffered at our hands. We are the sovereigns of India; we are responsible for the Opium trade, and no man can shake himself loose from this grave responsibility by pleading that he supports missions.

(II.) Christian missions show no peculiar power for coping with the effects of opium-smoking. In England Christianity saves some from drunkenness and other vices, but in spite of its pure and mighty influence, these vices are not nearly extinct, are, indeed, not sensibly diminishing. In China, where Protestant Christianity numbers ten or twenty thousand converts, a mere drop in the ocean, it is not reasonable to expect that its progress can do much in this, or within several generations, to arrest the Opium-plague.

(III.) The best service English Christians can do to missions in China is to undo the evil and wrong of the Opium trade. As a missionary myself, acquainted with many missionaries now in China, I am bold to say that there is hardly a missionary there who, if you were to ask him which he would choose, the reversal of British Opium policy or a reinforcement of a hundred missionaries for China, would hesitate for a moment. No possible increase to missionary operations could render such service to Christianity in the East as the spectacle of a great Christian nation acknowledging and endeavouring to repair this grievous fault.

It is a pity that your correspondent has not more faith. If he and every other friend of missions in the United Kingdom would simply take so much trouble as to sign a petition to Parliament the thing would be done next session without any miracle. They are numerous and influential enough, if only they knew their power and would combine.—I am, &c.,
London, July 7, 1875. F. S. TURNER.

Nang Choy has written a long letter to *The Times*, which we regret our space prevents our giving in full. He says:—"But if the English Go-

vernment should after all decline to stir in this important question, for fear of the Indian revenue being put in jeopardy, let them declare their reasons in plain language. Let them admit this: We are perfectly aware of the evils and miseries caused to China by the use of Opium. We are responsible for the extent to which the Opium trade is now carried on in China, and for having introduced the drug into the tariff of our Treaty with China. We are licensing and encouraging its cultivation in our territories in India, and are deriving from that source a revenue of six millions sterling annually. We are very sorry for the evil consequences which ensue from Opium; but we cannot help it, because we cannot afford to give up the revenue. Let them boldly declare this to the world that all people may know how a Christian nation is treating China. But I am persuaded that the English nation is not so cruel as that. The English people, so famous for their love of right and justice, will surely not do to others an injustice which they would not tolerate themselves. It must be the mistaken policy of a few, and it needs but to call the attention of the English public to the grievance, and they will bring their unanimous opinion and influence to bear upon their Government with a view of inducing them to alter the objectionable policy.

With respect to the other part of the question—that if India should cease to grow the poppy other nations may supply Opium to China—I need not say much. For if the English Government were to strike out the clause concerning Opium in the Tientsin Treaty, the Chinese Government would prohibit all importations of the drug, and it is therefore not likely that other nations would go to the expense and trouble of growing an article for importation into a country where it is liable to seizure.

To insure, however, that substantial benefit will accrue to China in case of India ceasing to cultivate the poppy, I have every reason to believe that the Chinese Government will guarantee, on reasonable terms, the enforcing of the prohibitions against the importation, growth, and consumption of opium in my country.

To sum up in conclusion. I believe I have clearly proved that Opium is a poisonous drug, and its use has produced endless miseries to my country; that the British Indian Government is reprehensible, for the sake of a few millions sterling, for encouraging the cultivation of the poisonous drug and for fostering a trade which has such an evil tendency; and that the Government of my nation is very anxious to cope with the national evil, but owing to the legalisation of the Indian drug it is impossible for the Chinese Government to put a stop to it. These are the plain facts, and no one can dispute them. Whether the British Government, now that the Opium question in all its phases has been fully discussed in and out of Parliament, will still let things remain *in statu quo*, or will see the expediency of discontinuing the objectionable Opium system and adopting as our course of policy in India, remains to be seen.

That, for the sake of the national character of Great Britain, Her Britannic Majesty's Government may be moved to efface the foul stain from their escutcheon by reason of their national complicity in a pernicious traffic which has ruined millions of my countrymen, and which impedes greatly the progress of civilisation, cannot but be the wish of every true Englishman and the prayer of the Government and people of my country and of, I venture to say, every good Christian in the world.

BURMAH AND WESTERN CHINA.

(THE TIMES.)

In order to understand the refusal of the King, we must call to mind both his commercial and his political objects. A strip of debatable land, governed by savage and half-independent tribes, cuts off the north-east of Burmah from the Chinese Province of Yunnan, which is, perhaps, the richest part of China. Its precious metals, its coarser minerals, the fertility of its soil, its silks, and its manufactured stuffs long ago marked it out as a place that might be made one of the best markets in the East. It was cruelly wasted by the Panthay War, in which the Mohammedan part of the inhabitants made themselves masters, for a time, of a large stretch of territory, but it is nearly as good a field as ever for commercial enterprise. Two important attempts have been made to open it up to English merchants, by means of a route from India through Bhamo, which lies about 300 miles above Mandalay, at the very place where Burmah meets the debatable land. One, as we have said, was undertaken in 1863 by Major Sladen, and the other a few months ago by Colonel Brown. Both were defeated by the mingled agency of the Chinese and the Burmese Governments. The Chinese authorities were, doubtless, actuated by their inveterate dislike to strangers in general, and especially to those English traders who, in the name of peace, usually split up the nationalities of the East like a wedge. The traders of Yunnan were also anxious to keep the trade in their own hands. The King of Burmah had equally strong motives for wishing to keep our countrymen away from the rich Chinese Province. He concentrates all the wholesale trade of his dominions into his own hands by forcing the dealers in any commodity that will yield a profit to sell it at the price which he names, and by then re-selling it at any sum he can extract from the foreign merchants. Such is a great source of his revenue, and so much does he value it that, although he pledged himself to give freedom of trade to our countrymen by the Treaty of 1862, he afterwards systematically refused to abandon his monopolies. Apparently brought to reason by the retaliation of the Indian Government, he signed another Treaty of Commerce in 1867; but he has broken the second bargain as flagrantly, if not as openly, as he broke the first. Nothing but force will make him give up his monopoly of the wholesale trade. Hence one of the main reasons why he has been persistently hostile to the attempts of our merchants to open up an overland trading route with Western China. He knows that the trade with Yunnan would slip out of his hands if English caravans were to ply through Bhamo. It may be open to doubt whether such a line of traffic would prove highly profitable to our capitalists, and the lawless tribes of the debatable land would certainly make it perilous; but since we have begun the enterprise we cannot permit ourselves to be turned back either by the King of Burmah or the authorities of China. We cannot afford to make such

a confession of weakness to rulers who lie in wait for an opportunity of breaking our hold on the East, and therefore the Indian Government does right to insist that it shall be allowed to send troops through Burmese territory for the protection of our merchants.

(DAILY NEWS.)

The stipulation to which the King of Burmah has refused his assent and the rejection of which has brought on the present difficulty was that he should allow British troops to pass through his territory if called on to do so by our Government. The only country counterminous with Burmah to which we could not send troops much more conveniently than through the Burmese territory is Western China. With Siam, which borders Burmah on the south-west, we are on the best of terms, and with Anam we have no quarrel, while each of these States is accessible from the sea. Burmah, on the other hand, since we have deprived her, first, of Arracan, Senassarim, and then of Pegu, is an inland State, presenting its north-eastern frontier to China for a distance of three hundred and fifty miles. For many years the attention of British statesmen has been directed to the importance of opening up trade with the west of China from British territory east of the Bay of Bengal. Captain Sprye suggested such a trade to Lord William Bentinck, and in 1844 memorialised Sir Robert Peel on the subject. In 1862 Colonel, now Sir Arthur Phayre, the able administrator of British Burmah, visited Mandalay under orders from the Government of India, to negotiate a treaty for the same objects, which, however, remain to this day unfulfilled. It is only in the interests of such trade that any importance can be ascribed to a demand for permission to send troops through Burmah. The permission of the Mandalay Government to carry goods up to the frontier of China might possibly become of no avail were there no means of overcoming opposition offered by the Governors of Yunnan. Questions have been raised from time to time as to the relative advantages of particular trade routes in this part of the world, and it was to throw light on these that the Indian Government lately sent an exploring party to survey the route from Bhamo in Burmah to Salfoo in the Chinese province of Yunnan. Various schemes have been proposed for effecting the same main object. At one time it was thought that goods now sent from Bengal round the Straits of Singapore to a Chinese port for Western China might be sent to their ultimate destination by opening the navigation of the Salween, which flows southward from the Chinese frontier to the Gulf of Martaban, but the river was found to be a series of rapids. During the former administration of Lord Salisbury a scheme was sanctioned for the survey of a line of railway from Rangoon to the Chinese frontier at Kiang Hung, but he went out of office, and the scheme was dropped. Six months ago a favourable opportunity seemed to present itself for attempting once more the opening of an intercourse which had suffered so many impediments. It was at first intended to send Colonel Horace Browne's party by the Mandalay and Theinnee road to penetrate to Yunnan-foo and return by way of Tali-foo and Momein to Bhamo, but at the wish of the King of Burmah this plan was modified, and the examination of the Theinnee road was postponed. The Bhamo route then alone remained to be taken in hand, and the mission was proceeding by it to the provincial capital of Yunnan to endeavour to work out there the problem of establishing a direct trade road by agreement with the Chinese authorities. How disastrously the enterprise ended is well known.

(STANDARD.)

The ground on which the King of Burmah has broken off the negotiations with the Indian Government irresistibly suggests some sort of understanding between him and China. So far as Burmah itself is concerned there should be no objection to the free passage of British troops. The King cannot seriously believe that we are aiming at any territorial acquisition at his expense. Were the relations between Burmah and China the same as those which have hitherto prevailed, almost from time immemorial, he should be inclined rather to help than to thwart any measures having for their object the repression of the Chinese influence on his northern and eastern frontiers. The trade between the British provinces and Yunnan cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the country through which it passes, and there has been nothing hitherto to lead us to suppose that it was regarded with jealousy by the Burmans. A good understanding with the Indian Government would appear to be not only the most expedient but the most profitable policy for Burmah, which has nothing to fear from British aggression, and everything to dread from the newly-awakened military ambition of her Chinese neighbours. That in view of all these considerations, which, doubtless, have been urged by Sir Douglas Forsyth upon his Golden-Footed Majesty, the King of Burmah has declined our friendship and preferred that of China makes the situation more serious than if it were simply a quarrel, as in 1825 and 1852, between ourselves and the Burmans. This is, in fact, the first appearance of China on the stage of Indian politics since the establishment of our Empire in India. The time has been, indeed, when the Chinese legions were able to carry their standards beyond the Burhampooter, and to overrun a great part of Bengal; but since we have been conquerors in India we have ceased to think of China as even a possible competitor on that ground. It may be that we shall live to see a great change in the ever-shifting scenes of the Indian drama. The China of to-day is a very different nation from that which was our neighbour and Burmah's even so late as 1852. It is no secret that her Government nourishes ideas of a great national regeneration; that her military forces have been vastly increased, and her armaments strengthened and made efficient by the introduction of European discipline, science, and weapons. The knowledge of all this must have reached the ears of the Burman Court at Mandalay, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it has had some influence in determining the King to reject the demands of England. The Manwyne outrage is now proved beyond a doubt to have been the work of Chinese soldiers acting under the authority of Chinese officials. All this, while it increases the gravity of the question now pending of war or peace with Burmah, makes it doubly imperative upon us to insist not only upon a due atonement for the outrage, but upon such guarantees as shall secure us from any further annoyance to British trade on the Chinese frontier.

Monetary and Commercial.

Referring to our last week's publication as to Messrs. Gregson and Co., we are glad to be able to correct the statement therein made as to their failure. The explanation given to us is that no acceptance of theirs was ever dishonoured, and that the indebtedness of the firm has been in liquidation in the ordinary way, and is now wholly discharged. It is with much satisfaction that we make this announcement.

In connection with the failure of the firm of Kilburn, Kershaw, and Co., the London and Westminster Bank now find that the securities held by them have been grossly over valued, and that William Kershaw, by fraudulent representations, obtained advances to the extent of about £150,000. The directors of the Bank have caused a warrant to be issued and a reward of £200 to be offered for his apprehension.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividends already paid, 5 per cent. for the year.

It is notified, with reference to the estate of Mr. H. H. Severs, who was adjudicated bankrupt in December, 1869, that a dividend meeting will be held at the Bankruptcy Court on the 20th inst. At this meeting the assignees will submit statements of the bankrupt's estate recovered and outstanding, and of all receipts and of all payments made or to be made, and the creditors will declare whether any and what dividend shall be paid. Proofs of debts will be received, and creditors who have not proved, or do not then prove, will be excluded the benefit of the dividend, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.

The suspension has been announced of the firm of John Ranking and Co., merchants, of St. Helen's-place. The firm has been established for nearly a century, and was in high repute. The cause of the stoppage is stated to be the failure of shipments and remittances. The liabilities are estimated at about £150,000.

We have received a circular from Messrs. Arles Dufour and Co., Lyons, stating that their firm has been formed into a company, with a capital of 6,000,000 francs.

A dissolution of the partnership of Messrs. James Fergusson and James Goddard, of Mincing-lane, tea-brokers, is gazetted.

Messrs. Nathan and Wood notify that in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. Percival and Co. they have made arrangements with Mr. Richard Aspinall, the acting partner in that firm, to continue in their name the business which he has hitherto conducted.

Mr. J. D. McKenzie's New York Tea Circular, dated 22nd ult., contains the subjoined remarks:—

Auction sales for cash continue without reserve, and the immediate outlook for any favourable business is far from satisfactory. Excessive supplies crowded upon unwilling purchasers—who have already more Teas in stock than they can readily sell to their trade—must, of necessity, cause lower and lower prices as long as such a course is pursued. Settling day seems to have come at last to many people who have been doing large business on credit, and not on actual capital—who have traded, in order to keep afloat a little longer, with the vain hope that something would turn up to bring them out all right, and this, too, when a forced liquidation is the general condition of all branches of business in every commercial country in the world.

The traffic receipts of the Great Northern Telegraph Company for the month of June were this year f.393,080, last year f.386,374; the total receipts from 1st January to 30th June were this year f.1,995,477, last year f.2,076,371.

The average time of transit of messages by the Indo-European Telegraph Company between London and India via Teheran of all outward messages to India, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Java, and Australia, during the week ending July 2, was one hour eighteen minutes.

Bar Silver has slightly declined, and we quote it at 55 11-16d. per oz. A few orders for Mexican Dollars have come to hand, and in the absence of supplies a higher rate has been quoted, without, however, finding sellers, the market being cleared of this coin.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

The markets for almost all Eastern Produce have remained in a languid state, in some instances accompanied by a further considerable reduction in value, and generally the tendency in prices has been unfavourable to the importer. The exceptions to this depression have been few, the most important consisting of Coffee, which with only slight fluctuations has sustained previous rates. The Tea Market has been flat, and the first arrival of new season's Teas has attracted less attention than usual, and prices have opened about 1d. lower than in 1874.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—The chief feature of interest has been the arrival of the Glenartney on the 5th inst. with the first cargo of Teas from Hankow. The samples were shown freely, but the trade have exercised more caution than usual, and only about two-thirds of the cargo has been sold, prices ranging from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. for good medium, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. for fine, and 2s. 2d. to 2s. 7d. for finest

grades. Exporters have bought very sparingly. The quality on the whole may be considered fully equal to the previous season, with perhaps the exception of the finest Ningchows.

Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Old season's Teas have been neglected during the past week, and there is no change in prices to quote, or remarks to make as to the various kinds. Black-leaf kinds: A few sales have been made without change in prices. The attention of the trade has been given to the new Teas. New season's new-make kinds: Sales have been made from 11d. to 1s. per lb. for common to fair, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. for good, showing rather firmer rates than those of the previous week. Oolong and Souchongs have been neglected, but prices are nominally without change. **Scented Teas.**—Canton Capers: Old seasons show no improvement, the demand being moderate. Further arrivals of new found only a slow sale at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. for fair to good, the scent being poor. Orange Pekoes: Old season's Canton kinds show no change. New seasons have met with a fair demand, and previous prices have been fully maintained, especially for the finer qualities. Foochow kinds are without animation, buyers waiting the arrivals of the new season's. **Green Teas.**—There has been but little done privately. At public sale prices continue to show a low range, especially for common to medium kinds.

Messrs. James Goddard, Junior, and Co.'s Circular says:—The Glenartney arrived from Hankow with New Season's Congou on the 5th; samples were on show on the same day. Some 4,000 or 5,000 chests and half-chests found buyers at from 1s. 7d. to 2s.; finest 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 6d.; but the trade have only bought in small parcels. Since the first day, sales have been slow and difficult to make; the quality, as far as any opinion can be formed from a first cargo, is a fair average, somewhat light but rather well made. In all other kinds besides the auctions there has been very little doing; the market is quiet. A few New Pakings have been sold for export at 2s. 3d.

SILK.

The market has been extremely quiet since the commencement of the month, business having been confined to small daily transactions for the supply of immediate requirements. There has been some little demand for certain classes of China Silk, and a few transactions have taken place at about former rates. Cantons and Japans have to a great extent been neglected, and prices of the latter have undergone a further slight decline. Deliveries 1st to 7th inclusive:—China, 694 bales; Canton, 120; Japan, 87—total, 901 bales.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—We are now entering upon the second half of the year, fortunately with brighter prospects than in January, although even then there appeared to be good ground for hope. The aggregate stocks are materially less than at this time last year; our figures show a diminution of nearly 7,000 bales—of which China Silk alone stands for nearly 5,000 bales. Our quotations too are certainly not higher, even for China Silk as a whole, whereas in Bengal and Japan Silk they are very materially lower. All looms and mills are going full time, and at present the looms are gaining upon the mills, so that the large heaps of thrown Silk are gradually if not rapidly vanishing.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co.'s Lyons Circular says:—We have had a well-sustained activity without excitement. Under the influence of high prices paid for cocoons in Italy, all descriptions of European Silk realised a small advance. Several contracts have been made for new French Silk, but in Italian sorts transactions to arrive have been so far extremely limited. As regards Chinas consumption remains very large, but stocks being far from exhausted, and holders apprehending the competition of a large production of common Italian Silk, there is not the least rise, in spite of high prices telegraphed from Shanghai.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JULY 9.

CHINA.			
Teatlee, No. 1	...	...	90s. 0d. to 90s. 6d.
" No. 2	...	...	19s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
" No. 3	...	...	17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
" Red Peacock	...	...	14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	12s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Taysam Keying, Nos. 2 and 3	...	...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Long Reel	...	...	10s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.
Canton	...	...	11s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	...	...	13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
JAPAN.			
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	13s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.
Idah	...	(none)	...
Sodai	...	(none)	...
Oshin, Nos. 2 and 3	...	...	16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Koshin	...	(none)	...
Eichizen	...	(none)	...
Mashta	...	(none)	...
Hatchoji	...	(none)	...

COFFEE.

Supplies of Plantation Ceylon have met a good steady demand, and fluctuations in prices have been unusually slight, closing exactly on a par with those previously given, middling selling at 103s. to 105s. In Native business has been almost suspended. The closing quotations for Plantation Ceylon are:—Triage and ordinary 80s. to 95s., common to good small 95s. 6d. to 101s., low middling 100s. 6d. to 102s. 6d., middling 103s. to 105s., good middling to fine middling bold 105s. 6d. to 108s., good to fine bold 109s. to 114s. 6d., pea-berry 122s. 6d. to 128s.

SUGAR.

The production of refined having been on a smaller scale than for some months past, refiners have again bought with hesitation, prolonging the previous depression in the market and downward tendency in prices. Scarcely any business has been done in East Indian kinds, the only sales reported being 300 mats Native Penang at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d., and 400 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

COCOA BUTTER has been rather more inquired for, and sales of new Ceylon have taken place at £37 5s. to £37 for pipes, and at £37 10s. for hogheads. Cochin is quoted £41 to £43, according to quality.

CUTCH is firmer, and about 1,500 boxes have been sold at 24s. to 24s. 6d. for fine Pegue, with 25s. for fine Pagoda mark. In auction 11 boxes middling Pegu kind from Aden were sold at 21s.

CHINA PRESERVE.—35 casks Ginger were bought in at 6d.

CHINA HAIR, &c.—At auction of 15 cases Horse 8 cases sold at

2s. 11d., 20 cases ditto Human bought in at 3s. to 10s. 6d. per lb., and 16 bales bristles were chiefly bought in at 2s. to 5s. per lb.

COLOMBO ROOT.—In public sale of 121 bags Ceylon offered a few only were sold at 24s. per cwt. for medium quality.

CAMPOR has been steady at the recent decline; 250 boxes have changed hands at 70s. per cwt. for old re-weights and 67s. 6d. new landing weights.

CUBERS.—Quiet but steady; retail sales effected at previous quotations. DRAGON'S-BLOOD has been very quiet.

EBONY.—No business done.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Cinnamon dull and supply abundant, and of 8 cases 5 sold at 2½ to 3d. per oz. for leaf. Citronelle has declined ½d. per oz., and of 151 cases, over one-third sold at 1½d. per oz., and a few cases at 1½d. Aniseed firmly held, and has sold in small lots at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; 8 cases at auction retired, closing quiet. Cassia dull; small sales at previous value, and of 32 cases at auction 3 sold at 4s. 4d. Lemon Grass steady, with small sales. Nutmeg quiet; 8 cases bought in.

GUMS.—Benjamin steady: One case fine Siam sold at £28; of 100 cases Sumatra a few only sold, middling seconds at £8 10s. Copal: Small trade at previous value. Damar quiet: Of 84 cases half sold at 57s. 6d. to 58s. for good. Gamboge quiet; 17 cases offered and retired.

GAMBIR has been quieter, and sales have been moderate, amounting to about 1,000 bales on the spot, at a reduction of 1s. per cwt. at 26s. 9d. to 27s. for whole bales, and 26s. 9d. ex quay; 50 tons just arrived have been sold at 26s. ex ship, all faults. For arrival the sales are about 200 tons, including June at 25s. 9d. ex ship.

GALLS.—China have been in steady demand at fully previous prices. By private contract about 100 cases worked have been sold at 53s., and for arrival about 250 cases unworked at 52s. 6d. At auction 187 cases unworked were bought in at 53s. per cwt. Statement of the movements of China and Japan Galls for the first six months of the three years—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Landed ... boxes	4,120	3,949	5,436
Delivered ...	3,065	3,481	4,454
Stock, June 30	1,472	2,129	2,955

GALANGAL ROOT.—Market dull, and no business doing.

GUTTA-PERCHA is very quiet, but prices are steady at the decline recently noted.

HEMP.—There has been less demand for Manila, and only small sales have occurred at rather lower rates. Of the moderate supply catalogued for the public sales the greater part had been previously disposed of at rather lower prices, and the small remaining quantity met little demand, and was bought in. Of 860 bales offered about 500 bales were sold before the sale, price not reported; the remainder was bought in at £31 10s. One bale China was sold at £34.

HIDES.—Messrs. Dyster, Nalder and Co.'s monthly report is as follows:—Singapore, Penang and Rangoon, &c., Ox and Cow Hides: The market is dull, and a large portion of the hides offered remained unsold, although for those disposed of nearly late prices were obtained. The sales consist of 3,872 Singapore and Penang; light 13d. to 13½d.; seconds 10½d. to 11d.; thirds 7d. to 7½d.; heavy seconds 8d. to 10½d.; extra heavy 6d. to 8½d.; small, seconds 11½d. to 13d.; 2,228 Rangoon: light seconds 12d.; thirds 6½d. to 7d.; heavy, seconds 8½d.; extra heavy 7½d.; small, thirds 8d. per lb. Singapore, Penang, &c., Buffalo Hides: The supply has been moderate, and the demand good, but the prices required by holders have restricted business. The sales comprise 2,379 Singapore, &c.: Slaughtered, 1st heavy, average 34½ to 42½ lb. 5½d. to 6½d.; seconds 5d.; fair, ordinary, 1st heavy, average 28½ lb. 5½d.; seconds 5d. to 5½d.; light average 11 to 11½ lb. 6d. to 7d. per lb. 371 Rangoon: 1st. heavy, average 37 to 42½ lb. 4½d. to 5d.; seconds 4½d.; Thirds 2½d. per lb. Java Hides: There are no sales of Ox and Cow to report. Few buffalo have been offered, and the only sales are 115 hides: Unshaved, 2nd heavy, average 23½ to 23½ lb. 5½d. to 6½d.; 1st light, average 11½ lb. 7½d. per lb.

INDIA-RUBBER.—No transactions effected; 40 cases Borneo bought in at 1s. 4½d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—No business done.

JAPAN WAX.—The market has continued quiet, with but small business privately at 50s. to 53s. for fair and fine, and of 74 boxes at auction half sold, yellow saucers at 48s. per cwt. There are signs of an improved inquiry at the close.

MUSK has been firm, and in good demand. At sale, of 105 caddies, &c., Tonquin, one-fourth sold at 43s. 6d. to 45s. per oz. for good selected well-shaped pods; 15s. 6d. to 16s. rough and bally, and 20s. wet pickings; 2 caddies Cabardine retired, and 15 tins Grain retired, but part subsequently sold, good at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per oz.

PEPPER.—Black has been quiet, with small private sales of Singapore at 5 9-16d. to 5½d., and Penang at 4½d. to 4½d. Auctions have embraced 7,307 bags, of which about one-third sold, Singapore at 5½d. to 5½d., closing with sellers at the lower figure; Penang at 4½d., with a few lots at 4½d.; Siam at 4½d. to 4½d., making the decline fully ½d. per lb. Afloat, over 100 tons have been sold, Singapore, March shipment, at 5½d. Penang 4½d., with sellers at the close at lower rates. White is nearly ½d. per lb. down, and of 1,183 bags offered one-half was quitted at 6½d. to 6½d. for fair Singapore, and 6½d. to 6½d. Penang. Privately over 500 bags Singapore are reported at 6½d. cash.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction of 312 bales Ceylon about one-half sold, common dust at 8s., good fair ditto 8s. 9d., good bold chips 11s., medium small lump at 14s. to 15s., good to fine ditto 17s. to 18s. 6d.

RICE.—On the spot the demand has again been of the most limited character, and only scanty sales have been made at easy rates. Of the exceptionally heavy quantities afloat the first arrivals have taken place, but no business has been reported, and sales can only be effected at a further decline.

RATTANS.—Market steady; 13,700 bundles Singapore have been sold at £16 to £25 per ton, for good quality.

RHUBARB.—The market for China has been steady; 70 cases sold, fair to good bold at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 11d., middling to fair 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.

SAGO.—Small pearl is in good demand, and for arrival 700 bags have been sold at 17s. 6d. ex ship, and 18s. 3d. landed. At auction 739 bags medium chiefly sold at 16s. to 16s. 6d., of 432 bags large the sound was bought in at 18s., but 370 bags damaged were sold at 15s. to 15s. 6d. for first class. Flour is dull, and at auction 1,186 bags Singapore 700 bags sold at 12s. to 12s. 3d., being 1s. lower.

TAPIOCA.—Of 700 bags Penang (Alma mark) 500 bags very fine were sold at 2½d., 300 bags Singapore partly sold, small white at 2½d. to 2½d. Privately 250 bags very fine Penang have been sold at 2½d. Pearl Tapioca: 230 bags medium were bought in at 21s.

TIN.—The market is flat, and transactions have been very limited. The current quotations are: Straits on the spot £30 to £31, afloat £30; Banca £33 to £39; Billiton £33 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £7; Bars, £8; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £9 to £10; Nail Rods, £9 to £9 10s.; Hoop, £10 10s. to £12; Sheets, £12 to £13; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £3 to £3 7s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £17 to £17 10s.; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ¾ in., £19 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d. to 8d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £91. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 30s. Coke, 23s. to 26s.

LEAD.—WB, £23 5s.; do., other brands, £22 to £22 2s. 6d.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21 10s.; Sheet, £23 to £23 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £26 10s.; White do., £29; Red do., £25.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £24 to £24 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £11.

Messrs. French and Smith's Circular says:—Iron is nominally £1 per ton lower in Staffordshire; the drop has, however, been to a great extent discounted. Copper is dull, in consequence of the last telegram of large charters from Chili, over 4,000 tons, for the fortnight. Tin Plates rather better in demand. Lead more inquired for. Quicksilver dull.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Larger sales of Cotton in Liverpool have given a better tone to this Market, but so far no improvement in the demand is noticeable, and transactions in all departments continue of a very limited character. Prices are quotably the same, and generally these have been held for, slight concessions having been made in only a few cases, and for unimportant quantities.

QUOTATIONS FOR CHINA GOODS.

	lbs.	Count.	Reference	Price.	Price this time last year.
Grey Shirtings ... 39 in...	7	14x13	37	6/7½	7/0
Do. ...	7	14x13	38	8/0	8/4½
Do. ...	8 4	16x15	39	8/1½	8/3
Do. ...	8 4	16x15	40	9/6	9/10½
Do. ...	9	19x19	41	11/7½	11/9
Do. ...	10	19x19	42	12/6	12/9
T-Cloths ... 33 in...	6	14x14	43	5/1½	5/3
Do. ...	6	15x15	44	5/6	5/6
Do. ...	7	15x15	45	5/9	5/0
Do. ...	7	16x16	46	6/3	6/4½
Mexican ...	7	18x18	47	6/4½	6/7½
Do. ...	8	18x18	48	7/6	7/9
Do. ...	8	18x18	49	7/7½	7/9
Spots ...	White	—	50	10/6	10/4½
Brocades ...	—	—	53	10/9	10/7½
Drills ...	30 in...	15	53	3½d.	3½d.
Do. ...	15	—	54	3½d.	3½d.
Jeans ...	8	—	55	8/4½	8/6
Do. ...	8	—	56	9/4½	9/0
Water Twist ...	—	16/34	—	28/32	—
Good Seconds ...	—	10½	—	11½	—
Best do. ...	—	11½	—	13	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Jun. 31	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hong Kong	Portland, O.
30	Margaret T. Weir	McNeill	Rangoon	Falmouth
30	Bali	Van Rossem	Java, for Amsterdam	Do.
30	Havre	Lebourgeois	Reunion	Havre
30	Europa	Hansen	Rangoon	Hamburg
July 1	Imbro (s.)	Collings	Colombo	London
1	Juanpore	Jones	Rangoon	Falmouth
1	Richard	Bamba	Do.	Do.
1	Burmese (s.)	Luck	Do.	London
2	Madura (s.)	Ordeman	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
4	France	Exmelin	Manila	London
4	Scawell	Campbell	Colombo	Do.
4	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Hankow	Do.
4	Bertha	Petrovsky	Higo	Do.
4	Zarita	Skantzé	Rangoon	Liverpool
4	Chiswick (s.)	Hay	Do.	London
5	Madras (s.)	Whittles	Akyab	Nantes
6	Albasseward	Zwart	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
6	Corona	Robertson	Manila	New York
7	Albert	Reed	Batavia	Do.
7	Elizabeth	Dannberg	Padang	Do.
7	Star of Jamaica	Stock	Shanghai	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jun. 28	Ocean	Cramer	Batavia	Amsterdam
28	Vier Gebroeders	v.d. Zee	Do.	Do.
30	Coldstream	Randall	Hong Kong	London
July 1	Primo	—	Singapore	Penarth
1	Lucayas	—	Do.	Do.
1	Ottolina	Ouweland	Java	Antwerp
1	Olano	Longa	Manila	Glasgow
2	Naples (s.)	Flindt	China and Japan	London
3	Lady Belclau	Parry	Galle	Cardiff
1	City of Dublin (s.)	Hall	Rangoon	Glasgow
4	Centaur	Offersen	Singapore	Cardiff
3	Baniam	Morgan	Do.	Liverpool
5	Buston Vale	Anderson	Galle	Cardiff
3	Lady Allen	Houston	Batavia	Shields
2	Dordrecht II.	Rotgans	Samarang	Rotterdam
2	Torrington (s.)	Blackin	Batavia	Do.
3	Adolph	Hunfer	Do.	Hamburg
6	Paraguay (s.)	Williams	China and Japan	London
6	Diomed (s.)	Jackson	China	Liverpool
6	Martha P. Tucker	Tucker	Batavia	Do.
4	Dupleix (s.)	Monge	Reunion	Marseilles
4	Josephine	Baile	Do.	Do.
4	Gebroeders Smit	Ruhaak	Batavia	Rotterdam
7	Canopus	Lange	Singapore	Cardiff

* After repairing.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Lorne. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Teviot, Glenartney.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Albuera, Western Chief, Ullock. For Shanghai: Titania, Albert Victor, Windhover, Agnes Muir. For Hong Kong: Gryfe, Marina, Hopewell, Carricks. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Sir Robert Sale, Robert Porter. For Singapore: George Croshaw. For Penang: Salus. For Colombo: Eleanor.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Hector (str.), Patroclus (str.), Orestes (str.). For Manila: Emiliano (str.). For Singapore: Amsterdam. For Anjer: Hawthorne. For Galle: J. P. Smith, Queenstown.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Douglas Castle. For Colombo: Pictou Castle.

At GREENOCK.—For Batavia: Sourabaya.

SPOKEN.

SEMPIONE, from Rangoon, to Falmouth, May 25, 25.49 S., 5.25 E.
LENNATIN, from Bassin, to Falmouth, May 9, 22.52 S., 62.30 E.
R.J.D.B., from Rangoon, to Falmouth, May 20, 33.31 S., 36.15 E.
OCEAN ROVER, from Akyab, to Falmouth, May 19, 35 S., 18.54 E.
VANGUARD, from Penang, to London, April 26, 4.10 S., 88.40 E.
ANCIENT BRITON, from Sarawak, to London, May 16, 30.43 S., 11.30 E.
EDWARD BARROW, from Rangoon, to Falmouth, May 7, 34.37 S., 23.20 E.
PATRICIAN, from Rangoon, to Falmouth, May 27, 23.27 S., 0.50 E.
KATE CARNIE, from London to Singapore, May 14, 4 N., 23 W.
PERI, from Hong Kong, to Hamburg, May 28, 20 S., 1 E.
VICE-ADMIRAL MAY, from Sunderland to Macassar, June 30, 53 N., 2 W.
KANAGAWA, from Rotterdam, to Sourabaya, June 30, 49.43 N., 5.51 W.
JESSIE JAMIESON, from Liverpool, to Yokohama, May 26, 0.30 N., 24 W.
PALLAS, from London, to Bangkok, June 2, 7.13 N., 25.57 W.
ELMSTONE, from London, to Shanghai, May 15, 20.54 S., 31.23 W.
ATTILA, from Newcastle, to Singapore, May 6, 24 S., 21.55 W.

{FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 55s. weight, 50s. to 65s. meat. To Hiogo: 55s. weight, 60s. meat. To Nagasaki: 70s. weight, 70s. meat. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 55s. meat. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Penang: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Colombo: 35s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 65s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 40s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 25s. meat. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 25s. meat. To Singapore: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Yokohama: £33. To Shanghai: £32. To Hong Kong: £26. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23, f.c. To Colombo: £23. To Galle: £23. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 32s. 6d. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 24s. To Galle: 24s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 25s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 28s. To Galle: 21s.

CASUALTIES.

THE PAU TAH.—On the 1st inst., while on her trial trip, this new steamer, recently launched from the yard of Messrs. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton, for the China Merchants' Steam Shipping Company, struck on Rosenath Point; shortly after striking there were eight feet of water in the main compartment; the fore part, engine-room, and after

hold remained tight; the pumps were set to work, and with the aid of two powerful tugs she was floated and beached at Helensburgh, and during the night pumped dry; at the time of the accident she had on board 1,000 tons dead weight. But for the vessel striking the trial would have been most satisfactory, she making an average of 11-620 knots. The coals have been discharged, and she was taken over to Messrs. Caird and Co.'s graving dock on the 4th inst., to undergo the necessary repairs.

FALMOUTH, JULY 4.—The barque Fidente, and the ship Reichstag, from Cardiff for Java, have been in collision. The latter vessel sustained some trifling damage to main rigging.

ST. HELENA, JUNE 11.—The Henriette, from Sourabaya, for Marseilles, which arrived here June 2, reports that her foretopmast was carried away at the cap by the heavy rolling of the vessel on April 15.

BATAVIA JULY 3.—The Petronella, from Rotterdam to Samarang, has stranded in Bali Straits; later advices state that five hundred tons cargo have been landed on the coast of Bali. A steamer has been sent to get her off; prospects doubtful.

FALMOUTH, JULY 8.—The Bastiaan Pot, from Cardiff, June 29, for Singapore, has put in here leaky.—Shanghai, May 22.—The Zephyrus, from Cardiff, arrived here May 16, reports that on the 10th January, in lat. 7 S., long. 28 W., while endeavouring to exchange time by chronometer with the ship British Princess, the two vessels came into collision, when she sustained considerable damage to port quarter and topides. A leak was discovered after the collision, but kept under with the pumps; threw overboard twenty-five to thirty tons of coal. On the 15th March experienced a hurricane, and lost lower topsails, and split several others, in lat. 46 S., long. 157 E. She is undergoing repairs, and requires also to dock and re-metal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE ST. VINCENT.—Passed, July 1, Conrad (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

MALTA.—Passed, July 1, Glenearn (str.); 2, Fleurs Castle (str.), both from Hankow, for London.

PORT SAID.—Arrived, July 2, Groningen, from Batavia, and proceeded for Nieuwe Diep; 6, Glenfinlas, from Foochow, and left for London.

SUEZ.—Arrived, July 2, Hankow; 4, Glenfalloch, both from Hankow, for London.

ADEN.—Arrived, June 28, Sumatra, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; July 4, Braemar Castle, from Foochow, and proceeded, after coaling, for London.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23.—The Hamilton, which arrived here on the 20th inst. from Manila, reports that on June 4, in lat. 19 N., long. 58 W., felt the shock and heard the noise of an earthquake, lasting about ten minutes, and commencing in smooth water; vessel pitched bows under during the disturbance.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived, June 2, Henriette, from Sourabaya, for Marseilles; 3, Pieter Adolph, from Banjoewangie, for Amsterdam; Hollinside, from Maulmain; 5, Yanikale, from Sourabaya, both for Falmouth; 8, Bolton Abbey, from Rangoon, for Queenstown; 9, Deutschland, from Rangoon, for Bremen; 10, Carlisle, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; Cornelia, from Passaroeang, for Amsterdam.

PASSED.—June 3, Guiseppina P., from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 9, Eurynome, from Akyab; Oswingo, from Rangoon, both for Liverpool.

ASCENSION.—Passed, May 26, Schiehallion, from Maulmain, for Falmouth; Lady Rowena, from Bassin, for Liverpool; 28, Deogaum, from Nagasaki, for London; June 2, Eagle, from Bassin, for Falmouth; 4, Albert William, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; Hourri, from Bassin, for Liverpool; 5, Geerdina Wilhelmina, from Macassar, for New York; P.J.K.B., from Batavia, for Amsterdam; Virginia, from Akyab, for Falmouth; 11, John Ritson, from Maulmain, for Falmouth; Acaadian, from Bassin, for Amsterdam; 12, Valentine, from Bangkok, for Marseilles; 13, Fearnought, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 14, Envoy, from Manila, for London.

The steamer Glenartney, Captain Gulland, with the new season's tea, from Hankow, arrived at Gravesend on the 4th, having made the run from Woosung in 43 days 16 hours, and from Hankow in 45 days 12 hours, including stoppages. She is now on the loading berth for China ports.

LAUNCHES.

On the 29th ult. there was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. J. T. Caird and Co. an iron screw steamer of 1,249 tons B.M., and 220-horse power, for the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company of Batavia. The vessel was named the Bromo, by Miss Saunders, and is the fifth steamer built by Messrs. Caird for the Netherlands Company. The Bromo will be employed in the goods and passenger trade between Java and Sumatra.

Amongst the launches from the Clyde shipbuilding yards during last month were the following:—Steamers: Orestes, 2,000 tons, 250-horse power, for Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, for the China trade, by Messrs. Scott and Co.; Rajah, 500 tons, 70-horse power, for the Borneo Company, for local trade, by Messrs. Murray and Co. Sailing vessel: Brodick Castle, 1,928 tons, for Messrs. T. Skinner and Co., Glasgow, for the Castle line of Clyde and Singapore traders, by Messrs. Wingate and Co.

MISSING SHIP.

On April 4, 1874, the Earl of Dufferin, owned by Messrs. W. R. Rice and Co., sailed from Cardiff for Yokohama, but was towed into Vigo dismasted, from thence to Liverpool, and again sailed on Nov. 26 she has not yet arrived at her destination; 75 guineas for reinsurance.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

Drugs, &c., guaranteed genuine as imported, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS made in strict accordance with the Pharmacopœia.

All Orders accompanied by Drafts, or sent through Merchants, attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

BAISS BROTHERS & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS, &c., GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS
FOR CHEMICALS, &c.,

102, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE. REDUCED PREMIUMS.

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars as to terms, regulations, and conditions may be had at the offices of the Company.

Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and all the colonies.

Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate. Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe or other temperate climate.

Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.

Profits divided every five years.

Annual income of the Company upwards of £700,000 sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of £4,500,000.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England

82, King William-street, E.C.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., West-end Office

3, Pall-mall East.

Edinburgh ... 3 and 5, George-street.

Dublin ... 68, Upper Sackville-street.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1863.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,900,000.

Reserved Fund ... £30,000,000 ... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse, Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England and Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dronel.

Sub-MANAGER.—H. Dryal.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hio, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office.

They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.

Threadneedle-street London, 1875.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

BANK OF ROTTERDAM.

HEAD OFFICE—Rotterdam.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Responsible Capital, £833,000.

Paid-up Capital, £741,000.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, 1874-75.

M. M. De Monchy, Chairman.

Messrs. F. H. C. van der Meer, F. C. Burlage

Kun, F. Mees

A. Rueb, F. I. Plate

I. W. Bunge, L. Pincoffs

H. W. de Citter, W. S. Burger, Wz

Secretary, Mr. W. H. a Jacob.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

F. A. Müller, Esq., President.

I. Canters, Esq., D. van Weel, Esq.

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Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, July 13, 1875.